

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 DECEMBER 1980

Iran Domestic Affairs

Bani-Sadr Letter--According to Stockholm radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has sent a letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in which he demanded the dismissal of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and threatened to resign if Raja'i remains in office. An EFE account of this radio report states that the letter--dated 31 October--describes the present government as a "greater disaster" than the war with Iraq and claims that its ministers are "totally incompetent and unpopular." Warning that "the mullahs are only creating difficulties" with their lies, Bani-Sadr asked that Khomeyni chose "either Raja'i or me."

Prison Commission--Ayatollah Khomeyni has ordered the formation of a commission to investigate recent charges of torture and misconduct in Iran's prisons. Chief Public Prosecutor Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili told Tehran radio after a meeting with Khomeyni that he was directed to investigate the charges because Khomeyni "was very upset about the rumors." Ardabili said the commission will visit the prisons, speak to the prisoners and "relate the events openly" to the public. The head of the antinarcotics units and overseer of Tehran's prisons, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, resigned on 7 December amid charges of torture and a reign of terror during his operation of the prisons.

Qorveh, Mahabad Clashes--Following earlier reports of fighting between revolutionary guards and Kurdish insurgents, Tehran radio reported a clash on 9 December between the guards corps and "counterrevolutionaries" stationed in Qorveh. Noting that the guards were assisted by Kurdish peshmergas, the radio claimed six "counterrevolutionaries" had been killed. In another report, the radio said "illegal armed groups" attacked an army column on the Naqadeh-Mahabad road. In the 4-hour clash, it added, the army and local gendarmierie inflicted "heavy casualties" on the attackers and seized numerous Soviet-made rifles and rocket launchers.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian naval forces attacked Iraqi positions on the Island of Umm ar-Rasas and destroyed a bridge linking the island with Iraq. In further reports, the radio said the two sides exchanged artillery fire around Abadan and Dezful while Iranian forces probed Iraqi positions near Susangerd and along the Abadan-Mahshahr highway. INA, citing a report by ATH-THAWRAH, continued to claim a major Iraqi victory in foiling an attempted Iranian counterattack southeast of Abadan along the Bahmanshir River. The news agency said an Iraqi military spokesman described the attempt to break the siege around Abadan as a "desperate attack that cannot be logically or rationally explained." In other developments, an Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported that Iranian Air Force planes hit civilian targets in Basra and Kirkuk but that Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed five of the attackers.

Syria

Defense Minister's Whereabouts--Damascus radio reported that Defense Minister Mustafa Talas spoke to an armed forces unit on 9 December. On 5 December the Jordanian paper AD-DUSTUR reported that Talas had been arrested. On 9 December MENA, citing Cairo's AL-AHRAM, reported that some Syrian commanders have been put on trial for allegedly colluding with the Jordanian Army and that a Syrian helicopter crew has defected to Jordan.

Comments on Jordan--An unattributed Damascus radio commentary on 9 December said that in his 8 December remarks Jordan's King Husayn "forsook his dignified bearing" and "demeaned himself to the level of his prime minister, Mudar Badran, and the Jordanian

mass media" by personally participating in "provoking Syria." The commentary reiterated Syrian accusations of Jordanian support for the Muslim Brotherhood, citing statements made "via London" by the leader of the "criminal agent Muslim Brotherhood gang" praising King Husayn.

Jordan

King Husayn Speech--Amman radio reported a 9 December speech by King Husayn to personnel of the Armed Forces General Command in which he rejected the "false claims and the unjustified campaign" waged by Syria against Jordan. The king maintained, however, that Syria now seems to be reconsidering its stand and is beginning to withdraw its forces. This would not have occurred, he claimed, "had it not been for the stand of pride, honor and cohesion of all our country's people" and the 100-percent mobilization of the armed forces. Referring to the 11th Arab summit conference, King Husayn said it was a meeting held "for the sake of Palestine" as well as "to discuss the future of the Arab individual."

Comment on Syrian Troop Withdrawals--Amman radio reported on 10 December that AD-DUSTUR said Jordan will not accept "half-truths or false promises" and is not impressed by "smokescreen statements" while the Syrian concentrations "remain where they are under the guise of a gradual withdrawal." The paper added: "The continuation and escalation of the tendentious information campaigns and the retention of the military concentrations under the guise of token withdrawals do not show good intentions."

Iraqi Gift--In an interview with Amman television broadcast on 9 December, an Iraqi unit commander said he had been "entrusted with the honor" of bringing an unspecified number of captured Iranian tanks to Jordan "as an Iraqi contribution to support Jordan's steadfastness and to increase its military effectiveness." Amman television also reported that King Husayn visited warehouses storing former Iranian equipment and told army personnel it will enhance the "potentials and capabilities" of Jordan's armed forces. Damascus radio noted without comment that Jordan has received "a number of U.S.-made tanks, claimed to be some of the spoils of the Iraqi regime's war against the Islamic revolution in Iran."

Relations With PLO--Despite an earlier report that the PLO is reexamining its ties with Jordan, Baghdad radio reported on 9 December that, according to a "responsible source" in the PLO headquarters, the PLO and the Jordanian Government are currently holding contacts to specify the date for holding a meeting of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for the affairs of the occupied territory. AD-DUSTUR, citing "reliable Palestinian sources," said the joint committee will meet in Amman next week.

Relations With Turkey--Amman radio reported on 9 December that Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen made an official visit to Jordan 6-9 December during which he conveyed a message to King Husayn from the Turkish head of state, Gen Kenan Evren, inviting the king to visit Turkey. The radio reported that the Turkish foreign minister agreed with Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim that Israel should withdraw from all occupied territories, recognize the right of Palestinian self-determination and restore Jerusalem to full Arab sovereignty.

Saudi Arabia

According to SPA, PETROMIN Governor Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, in a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, said that "in the next few weeks" Saudi Arabia will announce the establishment of a national petroleum company to replace the Arab-American Oil Company, Aramco. The PETROMIN governor said Aramco will continue its present administrative and organizational functions but that decisions on such matters will now be made with the approval of the Saudi representatives on Aramco's Board of Directors.

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OPEC CHAIRMAN VIEWS UPCOMING BALI CONFERENCE

LD091557 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 39

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "OPEC Exists Because Its Members Set Aside Their Ideological and Political Differences, Algerian Oil Minister Tells Us Before the Bali Conference"]

[Text] Algiers--"OPEC must not suffer by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. All the organization's members are aware of that, including the two warring countries. They are well aware that OPEC represents their long-term permanent interests and they certainly do not intend to question what has been built up over 20 years. The problem posed by the war is limited in that the two countries concerned are virtually no longer producing and are therefore outside the international market."

Algerian Energy Minister Nabi, who is OPEC chairman for a few more weeks, rejects any idea of a crisis in that organization. He refuses, as do some Western commentators, to see signs in the recent Algiers and At-Ta'if meeting of the formation of an African OPEC and a Gulf OPEC whose interests and analyses are different. "The At-Ta'if meeting," he told us, "related to a problem peculiar to the Gulf. The aim was to seek means of compensating for the lack of production from two of the region's producers. In Algiers OPEC's African members studied the possibilities of meeting the demands of countries on the continent which are having difficulties with crude oil supplies. They asked us to help them. (Note: Algeria now supplies some 10 African countries including Mali, Niger, Madagascar, Tanzania, Mozambique and Mauritania. It is also helping to supply India and Brazil. In all these supplies represent 10 percent of its production, or 4.5 million tons, which is much more than the 4 percent quota adopted by OPEC's African countries at their meeting in Algiers on 8 and 9 November. Therefore these meetings were specific to each region and not parallel meetings of general interest aimed at defining an overall policy of the organization."

In the Algerian minister's view, the only split within OPEC is technical in nature: The African countries produce superior quality light crude and the Gulf countries produce heavier oil. Indonesia and Venezuela, he thinks, have always tended to be closer to the African members because they face the same type of problem: major development efforts, dense population and hence a desire to raise their prices as much as possible to finance their growth. Mr Nabi even disputes the alleged split between "hawks" and "doves." "Some Gulf producers," he said, "seen as 'moderates' by the Western mass media profit from price increases and are not the last to protect their interests." When we mentioned, among the factors dividing and hence paralyzing OPEC, the deterioration in relations between Saudi Arabia and Libya, which no longer have diplomatic relations, the minister replied: "OPEC has existed for 20 years because its members have set aside their ideological or political differences and refuse to take account of differences in regime. When the shah was ousted from Tehran by the Islamic revolution it has no repercussions on Iran's place and role in OPEC. We all agree that the organization should be sheltered from these political hazards."

[Question] Is that possible when one member's oil minister is being held prisoner by another?

She must take note of that situation," Mr Nabi told us, admitting that as OPEC chairman he has approached the Baghdad government to try to obtain the Iranian minister's release and that he obtained a "negative answer."

Finally the minister thinks that the Bali meeting will have to deal with three important problems: The level of stocks accumulated by the industrialized countries constitutes, he said, a means of exerting pressures on prices despite the fact that two oil-producing countries are not producing. Therefore measures must be taken to help to absorb those stocks. The price question is connected with the previous question. Prices have not varied for 6 months and December is a traditional date in this connection. Rates have soared on the open market. In addition an increase would also be justified to compensate for world inflation. Finally, Mr Nabi told us, OPEC must make a general examination of the problem of supplying the developing countries, and some states, such as Brazil, have approached the organization in this connection. In this sphere it is essential to achieve a balanced distribution and not dash the Third World's hopes.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE MEETING

NC100748 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The general mobilization committee met yesterday under Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad attended the meeting.

The committee discussed the stages of mobilization that have been implemented and ways to complete the necessary steps of training and armament of the new arrivals.

The commander in chief gave instructions to ensure success of all the mobilization stages.

KUWAITCOMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

LD081952 Kuwait KUNA in English 1157 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Dec (KUNA)--Minister of Commerce and Industry Abdul 'Abd al-Wahab Yusef an-Nafisi Monday met with the visiting Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov and the delegation accompanying him at his office.

An-Nafisi said after the meeting that the two sides discussed the development of their countries' commercial position and reviewed their trade volume.

The minister added that they also discussed a number of proposed projects to further develop bilateral relations. At the head of these projects is a cattle raising project, another for dairy products in addition to a number of agricultural and poultry ones.

They also discussed an agenda of a joint committee for economic and commercial cooperation scheduled to be held in Kuwait next April. The meeting will be held to finalise these projects.

Meanwhile the joint communique on the Bulgarian delegation's visit was issued today: At the invitation of the Government of the State of Kuwait, a Bulgarian Government delegation led by the deputy prime minister and in charge of foreign economic relations, H.E. Andrey Lukanov, visited Kuwait from 5th to 8th December. During the visit of the deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, H.E. Andrey Lukanov met his highness the amir of the State of Kuwait, his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, H.E. the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, H.E. the minister of finance, and H.E. the minister of commerce and industry.

The talks that were held between the two sides were friendly and frank, and discussed the present and future cooperation in the economical, tourism, health services, commerce and trade between the two countries.

QATAROIL MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BALI OPEC MEETING

GF091423 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Finance and Oil Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani and the delegation accompanying him left Kuwait for Indonesia this morning after participating in the 1-day OAPEC ministerial meetings, which ended yesterday evening.

The minister is leading Qatar's delegation to the OPEC ministerial meetings, due to be held in mid-December in Bali, Indonesia.

He was seen off by the OAPEC assistant secretary general, Qatari Ambassador to Kuwait Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalayfi and the Qatari Embassy staff.

The Arab oil ministers held a meeting yesterday evening with the participation of Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti. After the meeting, which lasted about an hour, Shaykh Zaki Yamani announced that they discussed issues concerning OPEC. He expressed the hope that the OPEC meeting will be held as scheduled in mid-December in Indonesia.

SAUDI ARABIAOIL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS MARKETING STRATEGY

LD091042 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0803 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 9 Dec (SPA)--Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, governor of PETROMIN, has stated that in the next few weeks an announcement will be made about the establishment of a national petroleum company which will replace the Arab-American oil company.

Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir in a statement published today in AL-JAZIRAH says that the Saudi Government owns 100 percent of Aramco; hence its income is 100 percent that of the government. He said that the government acquisition of the Aramco holdings has been completed and finalized, and compensation has been paid in full to the Aramco subsidiaries.

The governor of PETROMIN mentions that Aramco will not relinquish its present position and will remain from the administrative and organizational aspects as it is now; however, since the government has assumed ownership, administrative and organizational decisions will be made with the approval of the government representative on the company's board of directors.

He denies that Saudi Arabia has purchased 40 percent of the shares of Mobil Oil, Exxon, Texaco and Socal, the major oil companies in the world and stresses that this report is without foundation.

He points out that PETROMIN at present is marketing about 1.7 million barrels per day and that it is not its aim to market all of its oil products, since there are four major American companies which were cooperating to a great extent, and it is in their interest that they should remain on the world markets and subsequently that part of Saudi oil should reach world markets through these companies.

Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir stresses that PETROMIN since its establishment has prevented oil from reaching Israel and South Africa or any other unfriendly state since it fixes the port of destination, the port of the country that purchases Saudi oil. PETROMIN also prohibited a year ago the payment of any commission to middlemen. This condition has been added to all contracts for the sale of crude oil, refined petroleum products or liquified petroleum gas.

Regarding the loss of prestige condition in the sales contracts, he explains that this condition allows PETROMIN to suspend the contract if the purchasing company contravened this condition and if a hostile information campaign is waged or a harmful clamor raised against Saudi Arabia. He mentions that all PETROMIN's contracts stipulate that the crude oil should not be resold and that the consumption of the refined petroleum products from the crude oil imported to a specific country should be sold within that country; otherwise the organization will cancel the contract. He says that PETROMIN "has sufficient capabilities to fulfill all terms of the contracts as written."

UAEPAPER COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S STATEMENT ON GULF

GF081409 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 7 Dec 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Gulf Interests and U.S. Wishes"]

[Text] The press statement by U.S. Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski published today clearly implies that it depends on U.S. wishes whether "another NATO alliance" is to be established in the Gulf region. The U.S. adviser disregards completely the will and the wishes of the region's nations. In his opinion it is the United States that wants or does not want and that accepts or rejects.

In the past when old-fashioned colonialism wanted to hide its real intention toward the colonized regions it used to claim that measures it adopted were intended to bring good to these regions. Colonizers pretended that what they did was in the interest of the colonized nations and in accordance with the colonialists' civilized mission in defense of the people's interests. Notwithstanding the insolence of the old form of colonialism, the new form appears to be even more insolent to the extent that it declares its intentions and wishes openly and directly. Brzezinski brings to mind the U.S. President's January statement that the United States would regard any attempt at foreign intervention in the Gulf as aggression against U.S. vital interests.

Once more the vital interests of the region's nations do not exist in U.S. considerations. Thus it is U.S. interests which determine values and, according to them, choices are made.

The relationship between the U.S. wish to establish a "new NATO alliance" and U.S. vital interests indicates the superficial view of the U.S. policy toward the Gulf, which ignores the true wishes of the Gulf nations and disregards their true interests.

The Gulf nations' rejection of any expected Soviet expansion--referred to by Brzezinski--is based on a primary and undisputed stand. This stand rejects all forms of intervention in the region's affairs, whatever their source, and stresses that the region must not become involved in international conflicts. Thus "threatening" the region with Soviet expansion cannot justify another expansionist ambition that might lead the region into conflict.

Any expansion is categorically rejected. Once more this is a basic stand springing from a deep joint commitment by the region's nations. This commitment is based on the fact that the interests of the region and its nations lie in keeping them away from conflict. They are these interests, and not U.S. vital interests, which make the region's nations oppose any form of expansion and all forms of foreign intervention in their affairs. These interests alone are opposed to all forms of foreign domination.

BRIEFS

NEW UAE GAS, OILFIELD--Ash-Shariqah, 7 Dec (GNA)--It was announced in Ash-Shariqah this evening that oil and gas have been discovered in commercial quantities in the exploration well No 1 in the (As-Saj'ah) field inland of Ash-Shariqah emirate. The Department of Oil and Mineral Affairs in Ash-Shariqah announced that the tests have shown that the aforementioned well is able to produce 4,650 barrels of light oil daily and at least 50 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. The Department of Oil and Mineral Affairs also said that the Amoco Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana which holds the oil concession, will develop this oilfield, the production capacity of which is hoped to exceed 80,000 barrels of light oil and at least 800 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. [Text] [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Dec 80 NC]

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON ARABS, U.S. TIES, ARMS

LD091727 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 9 Dec 80 pp 8-11

[Interview granted by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Mahmud Dhihni in Cairo]

[Excerpts] [Question] Some foreign quarters say that the possibility exists for the establishment of military coordination in the Middle East among Egypt, the United States and Israel. Is such coordination possible?

[Answer] The answer to your question is absolutely no; there can be no military coordination of any sort among Egypt, the United States and Israel for several reasons.

Such coordination might be looked upon as a military axis, in which case the area would become the scene of some form of cold war between the two camps. This is something we do not approve of because we insist on the neutrality of the area within the context of the policy of nonalignment and openness toward all the world countries on the basis of the sovereignty and independence of the area.

In addition to the importance of the nonalignment of the area I would like also to point out that our bilateral relations with Israel are defined by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its supplements. These relations concern economic, cultural, tourism and other such cooperation but it does not include any reference to military cooperation.

We are committed to the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on the normalization of relations with Israel. This commitment is not merely a matter of honoring obligations but, more important still, is aimed at removing the barriers of doubt between the Israelis and the Arabs so that Israel can see that it can coexist with the Arabs and will prepare itself to change from its present intransigent stands in order to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the area. But if some hostile quarters abroad allege that there is a possibility of such tripartite military coordination among ourselves, Israel and the United States under the pretext of defending the area against an external threat, I would like to stress once again that Egypt, with its military strength, to which we are daily adding in the field of technology and armament, is capable of defending any Arab country if it is asked to do so in accordance with the joint Arab defense pact and without the need for the tripartite cooperation in question.

Certainly such cooperation with Israel could come about after a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem is achieved and after normal relations are established between Israel and the Arab countries.

[Question] Egypt has declared its readiness to give military facilities to the United States. What is the real objective of these facilities?

[Answer] Our giving facilities to the United States and readiness to consider giving more such facilities stems from the identity of the Egyptian and U.S. views regarding the importance of security and stability in the area within the framework of comprehensive peace since the United States realizes that the basic element in this security and stability is a militarily strong Egypt in view of the fact that it represents the biggest power in the area in terms of population, culture and development.

Although our diplomatic relations with the majority of the Arab countries are severed, these countries, particularly the Gulf countries, are certain that Egypt is the big sister that will support them and defend them if their internal security is threatened from abroad. Egypt will not hesitate to repel any external aggression on any Arab country out of our commitment to the joint defense pact.

I once again repeat that despite the break in diplomatic relations our cooperation with the Arab countries is continuing and increasing in the various development fields. This is evident in the fact that there are more than 2 million Egyptians working in the various construction fields in all the Arab countries. Consequently, it is not surprising if such cooperation could be expanded to include giving them military aid should they ask us to do so.

In order to defend our territories and for the sake of the national objective which I have just spoken about, Egypt is exerting maximum effort to build its military forces on the basis of the latest technology and by diversifying its sources of armament so that we will not become prey to the monopoly of a particular state, as was the case previously with the Soviet Union. Therefore, we obtain arms from various Western sources. Also the United States is generously giving us arms of various types. These types are new to us, having previously relied on Soviet arms. Therefore, this calls for joint training and giving the United States military facilities for the purpose of this training.

This is the objective of granting Egyptian military facilities to the United States, that is in order to build our military strength according to the latest system in order to defend our territories and also the security and stability of the Arab countries, particularly the Gulf countries.

[Question] Are the recent joint exercises between the Egyptian and the U.S. forces in any way connected with the current war between Iraq and Iran or the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the dangers threatening the Gulf?

[Answer] In answer to the first part of your question I would say that these exercises have absolutely nothing to do with the Iraq-Iran war. The Iraq-Iran war is unfortunately an armed clash between two Muslim countries which should have sought to settle their regional problems peacefully and without bloodshed. Also the principle of our commitment to defend the Arab countries does not apply to the Iraq-Iran war because it is a border dispute dating back several centuries. Siding with any part to it means more bloodshed.

Nor are the exercises between us and the United States connected with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. We in fact support the Afghan people's struggle for liberation from the yoke of Soviet military occupation of their land. This is a firm stand and we will not budge from it. Within the framework of this stand we cooperate politically with all the friendly Islamic states within the nonaligned movement and the United Nations; we did so before and after the events in Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran.

However, we are not ready for any kind of military cooperation with the United States to resist the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan because the United States, as a superpower, has the means, within the framework of policy of detente, to ensure that the Soviet Union abides by the conditions of this policy.

ISRAEL REPORTEDLY RELEASES EGYPTIAN PRISONERS

NC091426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec (MENA)--MENA has learned from a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry that 106 Egyptian political prisoners have recently been released from Israeli prison. Egypt had submitted to the Israeli side a list of 206 prisoners, most of whom are from Sinai. Six were released earlier.

NORMALIZATION COMMITTEE BEGINS MEETINGS 9 DEC

NC091200 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] This morning, the new round of the Egyptian-Israeli normalization committee's meetings were started. The Egyptian side was headed by Ambassador (Hasan Rashwan) while the Israeli side was headed by Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

Mr (Hasan Rashwan) stated that the committee will make a general evaluation of the Egyptian-Israeli normalization of relations and the problems impeding this normalization. .

SYRIAN HELICOPTER CREW REPORTEDLY DEFECTS TO JORDAN

NC092158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2138 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec (MENA)--In an exclusive report from Amman, AL-AHRAM reports that commanders of some Syrian units, which have actually been withdrawn from the Jordanian border, have been put on trial after their collusion with the Jordanian Army was established and that death sentences have been issued against some of them.

In reporting this in tomorrow's edition, AL-AHRAM further says that this took place at the same time that it was confirmed that the crew of a helicopter defected with their aircraft to Jordan and asked for asylum there.

AS-SADAT SPEAKS AT FISH FARM INAUGURATION

NC061245 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1245 GMT on 6 December carries a recording of a speech by President Anwar as-Sadat delivered the same day at the inauguration of a fish farm in At-Tall al-Kabir. In his 14-minute speech, As-Sadat praises the work performed in establishing the fish farm, saying that today is the day of prosperity for Egypt.

He notes that on 16 December Egypt will inaugurate a tributary to the Suez Canal, the result of 5 years of work. He advises all graduates that they should not remain in Cairo, but should go to production areas to build prosperity for their country and for themselves.

As-Sadat also congratulates the Chinese experts who worked on the project, saying that they "have given the most magnificent examples of impartiality, friendship and exchange of expertise. The presidency will mint the medals they deserve, which will be awarded to them as of today, God willing." As-Sadat is not heard to comment on foreign policy or contentious domestic issues in his speech.

OIL MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN KUWAIT

JN091638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Dec (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, has said that it is necessary to revise the prices of oil in view of the continuous rise in the rate of inflation and the return of the black market in the wake of the Iraq-Iran war. In a press conference held here today, the oil minister asserted that Iraq's oil policy is constant and principled but that it is also flexible so as to be able to face the changing circumstances in the world oil market. Iraq, he added, calls for a revision in the oil prices from time to time in light of the rate of inflation that is exported to the developing countries and the deterioration of the dollar. The oil minister also said that Iraq will attend the Bali OPEC conference. It is in the interest of the OPEC countries to demand their rights or to ask for an amendment to the prices.

The oil minister told journalists that Iraq hopes to be able to use the full capacity of the pipelines which pass through Syria to the Mediterranean within the next 2 months after tackling some technical problems, such as the filling of the pipelines and the tanks. The carrying capacity of the pipelines which pass through Syria and Turkey is 100 million tons annually and Iraq has the means to export oil through it to the Mediterranean, the minister added. He said that it is impossible now to export oil through the Gulf. Iraq, he added, is careful not to waste energy and can export more than 4 million barrels a day. However, this does not mean that Iraq will export its full capacity. The minister said that Iraq's production policy is tied to the world oil market situation, the needs of the internal development plans and programs, Iraq's pan-Arab commitments and its commitments to its friends in the world.

Minister 'Abd al-Karim said that the resumption of the pumping of Iraqi oil through the Arab Gulf will take place shortly after the settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and after Iran's acceptance of logical reasoning in the interest of its peoples and the relations between the two countries. The minister said that oil installations in both Iraq and Iran were damaged but that the damages sustained by Iran were greater. Some of the Iraqi oil installations in the Gulf were damaged because they were far from the Iraqi coast. These installations, he said, are defended by the Iraqi forces. The minister pointed out that some of the damaged installations have been repaired and that the others will be repaired after the war. Iraq, he said, was not the first to strike at the oil and civil installations. It was Iran which hit first. Iraq, he said, has the means to destroy all the Iranian economic installations because these installations are within the grasp of the Iraqi Armed Forces and within the range of the Iraqi artillery, air force and other arms.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim wondered about the reasons behind the clamor about the fate of the Iranian petroleum minister who was captured by the Iraqi forces on 30 October. In this regard, 'Abd al-Karim said that there are many other souls, no less important than the soul of the Iranian petroleum minister, which are being annihilated daily in the fighting which was imposed on Iraq by Iran. 'Abd al-Karim added that Iranian Minister Mohammad Java Tondguyan was captured on the battlefield and that he is being treated in a humane manner like the rest of the Iranian captives in Iraq. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that Iran should comprehend facts; namely, the fact that it has lost the war and that Iraq is keen to stop the bloodshed and to avoid more losses on both sides. He asserted that Iraq has responded to all the sincere appeals for a cease-fire, the start of negotiations and the solution of the conflict through peaceful methods.

The Iraqi oil minister stated that Iraq has not asked for any oil aid from any Arab country simply because Iraq's material, technical and military capabilities are sound and safe. However, if ever we ask for such aid, our brothers would not hesitate to offer it. He explained that Iraq has only asked its brothers for very simple things, like those used in extinguishing fires. He also said that at the present time, Iraq is purchasing some oil products on the international market.

Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim stressed that Iraq is fighting this war against Iran on behalf of the fraternal Arab countries in order to put an end to the expansionist dreams and plans of the despotic regime in Iran. In this regard, he said that Iran has more than once revealed its expansionist plans and has frankly alleged that Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman as well as other states are Persian land.

The Iraqi minister warned that any attempt to raise issues during the OPEC meetings that are outside OPEC's jurisdiction, will only result in a split. He explained that those who interject an issue like the struggle between Iraq and the Iranian regime, are not concerned about OPEC unity. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim underlined Iraq's concern over OPEC's unity and solidarity and said that it is necessary that problems which may lead to the opposite results not be raised. He pointed out that Iraq called for the postponement of the OPEC summit because it wished to create suitable conditions for the summit so that it will be able to achieve its objectives. He added that Iraq is still entitled to its right to call for the summit.

The Iraqi minister said that contacts are underway to renew the Iraqi-Lebanese agreement on the oil pipeline. He added that the agreement will be signed under the same provisions cited in the Iraqi-Syrian agreement. He further added that the agreement with Lebanon has not been renewed due to the civil war there. He said that the signing of this agreement requires Syria's approval because part of this pipeline passes through Syria.

He added that Iraq produces amounts of oil in light of its needs [words indistinct]. It calls for finding a balance between supply and demand in order to prevent storage. He stressed that the storage operation will exhaust the oil wealth because storage creates a [word indistinct] power among the industrial countries to place pressures on the price structure and undermine the legitimate interests [words indistinct] oil revenues.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 174

JN091718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1655 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Communique No 174 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 9 December 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Following are the results of our armed forces' activities in the various operations sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: Four killed in the Mehran region; three killed in the Dezful sector; three killed in the Abadan region. This brings the number of the enemy losses in lives up to 10.
2. In equipment: The following equipment was destroyed: three guns; seven vehicles, one carrying troops; one bulldozer. Three ammunition stockpiles were blown up. One serviceable gun and one armored personnel carrier were captured.
3. Our helicopters raided enemy military targets in the Gilan-e Gharb region today and hit enemy troops concentrations estimated at 300 troops, scoring direct hits against them. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
2. In equipment: One mortar and eight vehicles of various types were damaged.

II. The air force: Enemy planes raided civilian targets and residential areas today. Our antiaircraft defense intercepted them and downed a number of them, as follows:

- A. At 1326 one plane raided the civilian targets in Ash-Shu'ayah region in Basra.
- B. At 1330 enemy planes raided civilian targets and residential areas in Kirkuk.
- C. Our losses:
 - 1. Four women were wounded and damages were inflicted on some civilian installations in Kirkuk.
 - 2. Three civilians were martyred and 17 others wounded in Ash-Shu'aybah.
- D. Our antiaircraft fire shot down five enemy planes in the Kirkuk region. All of them crashed inside At-Ta'mim Governorate.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 December 1980

MEDIA REPORT REPULSED IRANIAN OFFENSIVES

Offensive in Abadan Area

JN091225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Dec (INA)--In a report published in the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper today, ATH-THAWRAH correspondents say that they saw hundreds of dead on the battlefield following the battle that took place the night before last and yesterday morning all along the Bahmanshir River, southeast of Abadan.

The reports affirm that the dead were in full military gear. Citing a military official in the Iraqi units besieging Abadan, the correspondents say that the enemy evacuated a large number of killed and wounded in the wake of the abortive attack that the Persian forces launched, particularly in regions remote from the frontlines. The official added that armor and field artillery supported the enemy force during the abortive attack.

The Iraqi military official said that the purpose of the attack was to break the siege on Abadan. However, the Iraqi positions repulsed the attack with high efficiency and mounted a counterattack, defeating the Iranian forces. He pointed out that this is the second such attack in a month and that both attacks were annihilated by the Iraqi forces. He added that the motives for both this and the earlier attack can only be explained as an attempt by certain Iranian quarters to exterminate the attacking force, because such a desperate attack cannot be logically or rationally explained. He stressed that the Iraqi forces are capable of repulsing any enemy attempt with unlimited efficiency and relentless determination.

In a related development, the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper reports said that yesterday morning, they saw Iraqi helicopters pounding enemy forces that were trying to evacuate some armor from the battlefield.

The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command announced last night that the enemy tried to attack the Iraqi forces in the Abadan area. However, our valiant forces repulsed the Iranian forces and forced them to flee, after inflicting heavy losses on them, estimated at 420 killed and a large number of wounded.

Northern Sector Offensives

JN091733 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Two weeks ago, the Persian enemy attempted to penetrate our impregnable defenses in the sectors of the Sumar basin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan and Mehran. However, the enemy completely failed in its attempt and suffered heavy losses in lives and tanks. As a result, the enemy's vanquished forces retreated and were unable to remove their dead. Our forces buried these dead in accordance with Islamic rites.

This was stated by the commander of the forces of the northern sector to the INA team. He stated that through such desperate attacks, the enemy attempted to inflict losses on our forces in order to raise the morale of its collapsing forces. However, the enemy clashed with a strong bastion having the tremendous fighting ability to return fire firmly and to trample any enemy attacks.

The commander cited the high morale of the fighters of our heroic forces along all the sector's fronts, adding that these fighters' fighting abilities are continuously being bolstered as a result of variety of the daily operations which they are implementing with great capability and high efficiency and their deep-rooted faith in the justness of the issue for which they are fighting. However, what makes the fighters most elated and ardent is when they inflict heavy losses on the enemy and defeat its cliques whenever these cliques try to carry out provocations against our advanced positions.

FRONT STUDIES PROPOSAL ON REINFORCING ARMY

JN091916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Dec (INA)--The Secretariat General of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front today discussed a proposal submitted by the front's parties and forces on actual participation in the holy battle against the Persian enemy. The proposal also included the sending of groups of fighters from among those people joining the front's parties and forces, including the Democratic Party of Kurdistan and the Kurdistan Revolutionary Party, with the aim of backing and reinforcing the battlefronts side by side with the fighters of the Iraqi Army and the People's Army.

During the meeting, which was chaired by Na'im Haddad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'ith Party National Command and the front's secretary general, the secretariat discussed this evening ways of enhancing and consolidating the front's action and the alliance among the front's forces and parties, as well as ways of activating the front's action on the level of the front's command and branch organs all over Iraq.

Na'im Haddad told the secretariat's members that the situation on the battlefronts is good and that the Iraqi Armed Forces are dealing crushing blows to the racist Persian enemy and inflicting heavy losses on him. He added that the internal front is strong and that all the people's national forces and factions are rallying around the revolution and its struggling leadership, as represented in leader President Saddam Husayn.

PALESTINIAN SOURCE CITED ON CONTACTS WITH JORDAN

JN091808 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A responsible source in the PLO headquarters announced today that the PLO and the Jordanian Government are currently conducting preliminary contacts to specify the date for holding the coming meeting of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for the affairs of the occupied territory. The source added that the purpose behind such meetings is to coordinate aid and bolster the steadfastness of the citizens in the occupied territory and Gaza Strip.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PHILIPPINES OFFICIALS

JN100941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Manila, 10 Dec (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held discussions with Philippines officials last night on ways of bolstering bilateral relations. Dr Hammadi met with Geronimo Valasco, Philippines energy minister and acting foreign minister, and with Trade Minister Luis Villafuerte.

KING HUSAYN'S 9 DEC VISITS, ADDRESSES REPORTED

JN092150 [Editorial Report] Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 2020 GMT on 9 December 1980 carries a 30-minute videotaped report on King Husayn's inspection tours "of some of our valiant Arab army's units. These tours included the special forces in their training centers, the General Command and our armed forces that are stationed at the confrontation lines in the Ghor [Jordan valley]. He addressed to them the talk of a father and leader." The king also visited the Public Security Directorate and talked to the officers, expressing his appreciation for their efforts in the service of the citizens.

Address to General Command

JN091458 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Dec 80

["Text" of speech delivered by King Husayn to officers and men of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Command on 9 December 1980--place not identified--recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Thank you all. In fact, I cannot express in words my real feelings of pride in and appreciation for you and all members of our military family and all the sons and daughters of the homeland, who are members of the large family to which we belong. This pride stems from the fact that I am an Arab, Hashemite, Muslim and member of this family. [applause] I am proud of this family which lives on the entire beloved and dear Arab territory of the homeland, a territory decorated with the tombs of martyrs and sites of Islamic and Arab battles fought throughout history.

The recent era abounded with stands and events. The Arab leaders met at the 11th Arab summit on Jordan's territory, and it was an opportunity for them to become acquainted with one another, to talk about all matters and situations in the present and future, to collectively make plans and to work for the future. It was also a new and successful beginning, thanks be to God. In addition the efforts which were exerted by all the Jordanian people were the beginning of an appropriate atmosphere for the summit meeting. It was the first meeting to be held in the proximity of the frontline and of the real situation we as well as the kinfolk and brothers are living in the occupied territory, where there is real steadfastness in the face of occupation and injustice, where children, our daughters and sons, our sisters and brothers, stand in the face of the occupier with clubs and stones and where there is real steadfastness.

In fact, the meeting was held for the sake of Palestine and particularly for the future, when the land with its gem--Arab Jerusalem--returns to its kinfolk and owners, with God's help. [applause] God willing, we shall always remain for Palestine and its people and for the return of all rights to their kinfolk and owners. This will take place when darkness is removed and when a new dawn, in which they can choose their path, emerges. We are from them and for them.

The meeting was also held to discuss the future of the Arab individual and to set the scene for us all in the large Arab homeland to march forward, constructing and accomplishing. The meeting focused on the Arab individual and was, as I have said, a beginning to insure this individual's rights through building the large homeland, removing the differences and preparing the Arab individual to stand on his feet in the face of the challenges of the future with capability and on the required level to confront these challenges.

We lived happy and bitter times before and after the meeting. They were bitter times because they witnessed a threat to this land, to this Arab army and to this genuine Arab people. We were threatened by our brothers. You are all aware of the details regarding the alleged, false claims and the unjustified campaign, the campaign which was full of untrue facts.

We in this country have adopted a certain method and are guided by a principle according to which we do not accept interference by anyone in our affairs. In return, out of our feeling of responsibility and in order to be honest with ourselves, we are always against interfering in the affairs of our brothers, except for giving fraternal advice, especially when we feel at any time that it has become necessary to give advice to our brothers so that they may work out matters and reform themselves. We do this because we mean well to all our brothers in the one Arab homeland. [applause]

Naturally, the pain would be great when a person deals with the others in sincerity and honesty and when this person puts the nation's interests above all considerations, to the extent of forgetting previous painful stands toward this country and toward its armed forces. [sentence as heard] There is no need, however, to talk about the details.

We still recall a similar massing of troops against th's country some years ago. We still recall how a fraternal Arab army moved into our territory and clashed with our people and with our armed forces. We have experienced the bitterness of that moment. Of course we tackled that aggression, full of the faith that God the almighty would grant victory to the believers. Although we did not believe what was happening then, yet we took the stand of manliness and pain, pain that ensued from the bitter experience through which we passed.

We forgot that bitter experience until these days or, to be more precise, these few weeks, when the campaign against this country, its people and stands started again. This country is above all suspicion. The genuineness of the people in this country is above all doubt. The stands of this country are also above any ambiguity. The moves and stands of this country emerge from a live, genuine and Arab conscience that put the interest of this nation above all considerations. This country, which is proud of the nation's history, would also defend this nation because it is aware of its duties and responsibilities, the duties and responsibilities that we should all shoulder in order to fulfill the trust put in us. We have to adhere to these duties and responsibilities so that the coming Arab generations may live free and Arab on the Arab soil, God willing. [applause]

We heard about threats to storm this Arab edifice. We also heard talk about the possibility of reaching any spot in this Arab land. Then we saw troops massing, not against the enemy--neither to carry out their duty here nor there in the service of this nation nor to contribute in developing the nation's capabilities and forces--but against us. Therefore, we had to get ready and be prepared. Circumstances forced us to recall what had happened in the past and, thus, to be careful. So, I started to inspect the armed forces units and our families and brothers in the north and in other places.

I pray constantly to the almighty that he may guide them on the right path. If they had translated their talk about war into action, it would have only been another dark point which we do not desire for any Arab regardless of his position or status in the one Arab homeland. At the same time, we realized that if the war had been imposed, God forbid, we would have proved that we honor this dear land and we would have defended this land with our souls and blood.

We said, may God guide them on the right path and, thanks to the almighty, it seems now that there is a reconsideration of the stands and, consequently, a beginning of the withdrawal of these fraternal Arab forces, which are actually our forces and belong to us. I am confident of this fact because I trust the consciences of the majority of those forces' members. Thus, they started to move their tanks and vehicles. We hope that these tanks and vehicles will return to the positions where they should be in order to carry out their duty and play their role within the expanded framework of the Arab nation's struggle against the threatening dangers.

This would not have been achieved had it not been for the stand of pride, honor and cohesion of all our country's people. Our armed forces were 100 percent mobilized during a short period of time. The young people rushed from all parts of the homeland to join the armed forces. They came from the camps, villages, cities and rural areas. They did so enthusiastically, sincerely and spontaneously. There is no difference between an individual in the north or south or in any place on this territory. They are all members of one family. All stand in defense of the land which is dear to us all. It is the shield of the Arab nation and the last site of this nation's hopes and aspirations, from which this nation will one day proceed to restore its rights and have the Palestinian brother as one of our large family.

If the aim is, God forbid, to strike this army and eventually destroy what has been built during a long period of time with efforts and sweat and if the purpose is that the nation practically loses its ability to stand in the face of the Zionist danger, the issue is not then an issue of an alternative homeland because we are here among our kinfolk and brothers and are on our land. Our issue is that of Jerusalem and the entire occupied territory. Our issue is there, where the land must return to its kinfolk and owners [applause] so that the Palestinian people can freely exercise their full rights on Palestinian soil.

What is needed is a stand by all stemming from awareness and clarity of vision. We have one face and our policy is known to everyone. We always proceed from our keenness to perform our duties in the present and toward the coming generations in the entire Arab land so that we will preserve this land and our character from all the dangers threatening us from any source.

I was particularly interested in meeting with the brothers of the Armed Forces General Command [applause] in order to thank you all. This command is the nerve and brain of our Arab army in all circumstances. This army was formed from the free Arabs who gathered on this Arab territory to wage all battles for the sake of the nation and the aim of the Arab revolution, which all the Arabs aspired to attain.

You are the heirs and protectors of the banner and mission. I extend all my thanks and appreciation to you all for your good performance in all circumstances, particularly in these recent circumstances.

We have all learned many lessons from what has happened. Of course, we will all benefit from them so that the Arab army will remain at the head of the Arab armies in its readiness to perform its duties in the best ways in terms of its equipment, preparation and ability to move and deal with any danger or threat regardless of its source in order to defend our nation and its rights and to work for the future.

Of course, when I say an Arab army I repeat that, more than ever before, it includes all Jordan's daughters and sons. Consequently, this places before us a new dimension of what we may, with God's help, achieve along the path of organizing the youth in all fields so as to perform their duty and effectively confront any challenge we may face in the future. We have many matters in mind and our aims are clear. God the almighty grants success. It is on him that we depend. The homeland has a God to protect it. It also has all those youths and sons of the homeland standing firmly and readily to perform their duties.

I am proud that I am one of you. I am proud of you all. We have passed through many experiences but never have I seen this country as I have seen it these days. It is a peak, indeed, thanks be to God.

May God bless you all and guide us to what he likes and accepts. It is he who grants success. [applause]

CAPTURED IRANIAN WEAPONS RECEIVED FROM IRAQ

JN091816 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has visited some of the warehouses where the Iraqi armed forces' gift of weapons to their brother soldiers of the Arab army are kept. These weapons were captured by the Iraqi forces from the Iranian forces. His Majesty stressed his pride in the armed forces' personnel and emphasized Jordan's stand by the side of the brothers and the entire Arab nation in the face of the nation's enemies.

Iraqi Commander's Statement

JN091927 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Statement by the commander of the Iraqi unit which brought captured Iranian weapons to Jordan--date and place not given--videotaped]

[Text] In my capacity as the commander of the unit which was honored with bringing the Magian Persians' tanks seized by the heroic Iraqi Army in the battle of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah, I was entrusted with the honor of bringing these tanks to fraternal Jordan as an Iraqi Army contribution to support Jordan's steadfastness against the Zionist enemy and to increase its military effectiveness.

As Iraq stood as a support for Jordan in the past, Jordan today takes a heroic stand on the side of what is right, as represented in His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Jordan stands solidly with what is right and with Iraq for the resotation of its rights and lands, which were usurped in past eras.

Bani-Sadr said that when his tanks creep to Baghdad [words indistinct]. Bani-Sadr was truthful for the first time in his life because his tanks did reach Baghdad only 3 days after the battles. They have even gone beyond Baghdad to Amman, but carried on tank carriers belonging to the valiant Iraqi Army. This is enough to disgrace him.

In conclusion, I greet the fraternal cooperation between Iraq and Jordan under the leadership of the two Arab leaders--His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal and Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn. I extend my greetings to all brothers in fraternal Jordan and to the Jordanian Armed Forces General Command.

Husayn's Appreciation Speech

JN092054 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Speech by King Husayn on 9 December 1980 to Jordanian Armed Forces personnel upon inspecting captured Iranian military equipment presented to Jordan by Iraq--place not identified--videotaped]

[Text] Brother youths: I would like to seize this opportunity of meeting with you to express to you and, through you, to our brothers in the truly Arab Iraq, the Iraqi leadership and all the members of the one family--whose slogan is to sincerely and determinedly wage a battle to defend the big Arab homeland and safeguard its unity--my thanks for this gift from the Arab army to the Arab army. [applause]

It is our honor to stand along with our brothers and nation while bearing in our minds and consciences our links with this nation's past and the duties and responsibilities which we are shouldering for the coming Arab generations so that these generations all over the Arab territory will live a free and dignified life. [applause]

It is also our honor to stand with one hand and heart--an Arab heart and conscience--in our confrontation with this nation's enemies, whoever they are and whatever their color and guise, [applause] for the sake of the future and the coming Arab generations, with God's help. [applause]

This gift of arms will be in the hands of your brothers in the army as soon as possible and will enhance our potentials and capabilities. We here in Arab Jordan and Iraq, which form the eastern gate of the Arab homeland, will always give arms their due importance.

As I said a short while ago during my visits to some of your brothers here, the circumstances, tests and challenges have made everyone in your second home here--and likewise in my second home, Iraq, and I witnessed and sensed this there--become the army. Indeed, the army is the people and the people, the army. [applause] Everyone is ready to do his duty with manliness, determination and firmness. We depend on Almighty God and He will grant us victory. Our vision is clear. Our goals are also as clear as dawn, since the Arabs' goals and the goals of the generations are also our goals, and we shall carry out this responsibility for the future and the Arab generations. [applause] Almighty God will guide the march and grant us success.

This is a new battalion that will be added to the Arab army's battalions. We hope that we will always give arms their due importance. We are proud of our fraternity and are ready to wage all battles in order to defend Arab right, territory, character and future. May God bless you and grant you health. [applause]

IRAQI COMMANDERS CITED ON ENCIRCLEMENT OF ABADAN

JN092058 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to Iraqi commanders at the war front, Iraqi troops have almost surrounded the Iranian oil city of Abadan and are awaiting a political decision on whether to complete their encirclement or seize the town. They said they had cut all the roads from Abadan and left the Iranians with only a 5 km corridor to the south between the Shatt al-'Arab waterway and the Bahmashir River.

Reporters, who yesterday were given the closest look at the war in this area, were taken to the Iraqi forward positions 3 km east of Abadan.

Meanwhile, the Iranian state radio reported a clash yesterday near Mahabad, western Iran, between Kurdish guerrillas and Iranian revolutionary guards. Two guards and some 10 Kurdish guerrillas were killed.

ROMANIAN MUSLIM DELEGATION LEAVES 9 DEC

JN101013 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Amman--The Romanian religious delegation left Amman for Baghdad yesterday following a 1-week visit to Jordan, during which it met with several Jordanian officials and briefed them on the conditions of Muslims in Romania, who number about 100,000.

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS ARMY FORMATION

JN092041 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--Upon instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, the commander in chief of the army and armed forces, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of army and armed forces and defense minister, visited one of our armed forces formations this morning.

Gen Mustafa Talas spoke to the fighters who were cheering for the long life of the leader party, the Arab socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler Leader-President Hafiz al-Asad. General Talas conveyed to the fighters greetings and good wishes from His Excellency President al-Asad.

General Talas outlined the circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing, stressing that Syria is struggling on all levels to achieve the main objective of liberating the land and restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Therefore, plotting started against Syria and plotters resorted to different methods trying in an effort to get our country to yield, to weaken its force and to harm this noble people, the people who have struggled and rejected all the settlements that might have harmed their fame and integrity or hindered their ambition to construct a strong proud Arab edifice in the face of the expansionist invaders.

The deputy commander in chief added that the will of our people and our armed forces have transferred the designs of the plotters into a mirage. This will has dissipated the fancies of those who wanted to harm our steadfastness and determination. The Muslim Brotherhood gangs, which the U.S. and Zionist colonialism tried to use as a tool to implement their plots against our people, have collapsed at the hands of our people. Neither colonialism nor Zionism, the tribal Jordanian regime and Saddam Husayn's regime have been able to prevent our country from continuing its march on the path of liberation and restoration of the usurped rights.

General Talas said that our people will continue to build their force so that this force might turn into the rock upon which all plots aimed against our Arab nation will crash. He added that the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union has increased our ability but has also provoked the resentment of colonialism, Zionism and agents and has pushed them to frenziedly try to harm our country's steadfastness in the face of liquidation attempts and to divert attention from our central cause of Palestine.

Concluding his speech, General Talas stressed that Syria, which is the spearhead of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, is now stronger than ever before. He said that Syria will continue to maintain the highest level of combat readiness to cope with all possibilities.

AFP: TROOP WITHDRAWAL HALTED, THEN CONTINUEDWithdrawal Halt

NC091340 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 9 Dec (AFP)--The "partial, reciprocal and progressive" withdrawal of troops from the border between Jordan and Syria has halted following remarks by King Husayn of Jordan, a well-informed source said here today.

The king said last night that no Jordanian troops would be removed until "the last Syrian soldier" had been withdrawn. He added that relations between the two countries had grown so far apart that he could not see how they might be improved and restored to their previous state.

The same source here said the Syrian Regional Command of the ruling Ba'th Party had met today under the chairmanship of President Hafiz al-Asad to examine the frontier situation, but there was no confirmation that it had decided to halt the withdrawal.

Continued Withdrawal

NC092305 Paris AFP in English 2251 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 9 Dec (AFP)--Withdrawal of the second half of the Syrian troops concentrated for the last 12 days along the Syrian-Jordanian border is being carried out in accordance with the plan drawn up under Saudi Arabian mediation, an authorized Syrian source said tonight.

The Syrian forces will "complete their withdrawal during the next 4 days," the same source said. The first half of the troops (or 25,000 soldiers and 550 armored vehicles) withdrew 48 hours ago, he noted.

He also said that the Syrian authorities consider the tension along the Syrian-Jordanian border as "ended since the withdrawal decision made following Saudi mediation."

This afternoon, the Syrian Regional Command of the Ba'th Party held a special 6-hour meeting chaired by President Hafiz al-Asad, particularly devoted to examination of the regional economy and preparations for the impending visit to Libya by President al-Asad.

JORDAN'S RECEIPT OF IRAQI MILITARY MATERIEL NOTED

JN100711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Jordanian television has aired a lengthy report showing King Husayn, his brother Muhammad and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman receiving Iraqi military units and a number of U.S.-made tanks, claimed to be some of the spoils of the Iraqi regime's war against the Islamic revolution in Iran. Citing King Husayn, AFP reports that this equipment is a gift from the Iraqi Army to the Jordanian Army. The television also showed how King Husayn personally lifted the border barrier in the Al-Mafraq area to allow the military units to enter Jordanian soil from Iraqi territory.

COMMENTARIES ASSESS KING HUSAYN STATEMENTS

Radio Comment

JN091714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn forsook his dignified bearing and poise and demeaned himself to the level of his Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the Jordanian mass media which have, during the past days, geared all their activities to harming Syria, fabricating lies and inciting others against it and attempting to drive a wedge between the one people in the two fraternal states of Syria and Jordan.

It seems that the crisis which afflicted His Majesty King Husayn's dreams during the past few days has made him forsake his false dignity and suspect poise and personally participate in provoking Syria, inciting others against it and fabricating inter-Arab differences, which imperialism and Zionism want to exploit as a barrier that would conceal from the Arab masses the primary contradiction existing between the Arab nation and its imperialist and Zionist enemies and the defeatist traitorous rulers.

Indeed, His Majesty King Husayn chose the day on which the supplies of U.S. arms began to arrive in Jordan to visit the Jordanian forces, which he deployed on the border with Syria, in attempt to incite them and again exacerbate the situation following known Arab efforts which have been exerted to alleviate the tension.

It is possible that the timing of His Majesty King Husayn's participation in making fabrications, incitements and provocations, the dispatch of U.S. arms to Jordan and the attack on Syria and Syrian policy by the Israel UN representative are not mere coincidences. In fact, it is known that all those who are harmed by Syria's principled pan-Arab policy, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism, have common interests in attacking Syria, plotting against it and attempting to liquidate its pan-Arab role in order to keep the arena open for plotters, defeatists and collusive parties and to remove the obstacles that have impeded and still impede the success of the Camp David accords and all alternative, parallel or complementary plots.

His Majesty King Husayn pretends to be in such a position that he has to adopt a defensive stand as a wronged party who does not know why matters between Syria and Jordan have gone or are going in the known direction. However, in the course of his incitement and fabrication of lies against Syria, he admitted the dishonorable role played by his regime against Syria and relations with Syria.

In past meetings, contacts or open statements, his majesty alleged that he had no knowledge of any official Jordanian support for and backing of the agent criminal brotherhood gangs. However, his detailed admissions on a series of events, including the issue of the two pilots and the presence of the criminal gang's leaders in Jordan, show the extent of his majesty's involvement in the plot against Syria and collusion with the fabricators of this plot in Washington and Tel Aviv and with those criminal agents who are implementing these plots through exploiting religious slogans in order to serve their masters: the Arab nation's enemies. These admissions also show the truth and precision of the information imparted by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to the nation's masses in his known statements to the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM.

The leader of the criminal agent Muslim Brotherhood gang in Jordan made statements via London in which he praised King Husayn, his aid to the gang and his policy and stands. This criminal leader also called for the overthrow of the pan-Arab progressive nationalist system in Syria.

The king's statements do not merely reveal his own nature and the nature of his stand on relations with Syria, nor do these statements only confirm the truth of Syria's statements on his involvement in the plot against it. These statements also show the nature of his majesty's stand on the Palestinian issue and the truth of Syria's statements; namely, his aspiration to negotiate with the United States on behalf of the Arabs and Palestinians within the framework of the U.S. process, whose purpose is to liquidate the Palestinian people's issue, seize the PLO's rights and deviate from the resolutions of the summit conferences held in Rabat, Baghdad and Tunis.

His majesty again alleged that the Reagan administration is about to lay down a new formula to achieve peace, even though the U.S. administration said nothing but that which confirmed its adherence to the pro-Israeli stand, which is hostile to the Arabs. In fact, in a statement to the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH, his majesty alleged that the Reagan administration will reconsider the U.S. stands and policies in the Middle East, even though no confirmation came from either Reagan or his aides.

His Majesty King Husayn alleged that he knows nothing about what His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz did in Damascus, adding that he was not informed of the outcome of the prince's visit to Damascus. However, the Saudi side knows better whether or not these statements are true and is thus called on to dot the i's. President Hafiz al-Asad declared that Syria has worked and is still working to end Jordan's involvement in the plot against Syria, the Palestinian issue and the PLO and to rally Arab efforts and potentials for the battle against imperialism and Zionism in order to achieve the pan-Arab goals; namely, liberating the occupied territory and regaining the usurped rights.

The quixotic heroisms which His Majesty King Husayn wanted to fabricate by announcing that the troop concentrations will be kept on the Syrian border are only for internal consumption. Indeed, such heroisms constitute premeditated provocations whose purpose is to continue implementing the mission which the sides that are plotting against the Arabs have entrusted to him.

All those who have open minds and the ability to evaluate matters objectively are aware there is no military difficulty for Syrian and the Syrian forces are capable of reaching any place in Jordan within a few hours, as was stated by President Hafiz al-Asad. However, Syria does not aspire to fight the Jordanian Army and people since they are also Syria's army and people. Thus, neither King Husayn nor others can drive wedges between the two armies and peoples. Syria and all the nation's masses stand on one side against his majesty and the enemies of the nation and Palestine.

TISHRIN Comment

JN100920 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "At Last His Majesty the King Has Confessed," TISHRIN exposes the Jordanian King's conspiratorial, opportunistic attitudes. In this respect, TISHRIN says: His Majesty King Husayn has been arguing for a long time over the issues that caused relations between Jordan and Syria to reach their present state. He tried to pretend that the conspiracies against Syria occurring in Jordan and the transformation of Jordan into a headquarters and a passageway for the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary conspiracy against Syria were taking place without his knowledge. President Hafiz al-Asad clearly defined this royal stand in some detail to the nation's masses in his interview with the Kuwaiti AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper.

King Husayn's attitude of ignoring the conspiracies taking place in Jordan against Syria, a country that had been committed to Jordan in the march of coordination and integration, was surprising and almost unbelievable. King Husayn, who has been ruling for over a quarter of a century, either did not know what was happening in Jordan or knew but chose to ignore it. This issue, however, is no longer in the realm of conjecture. His majesty the king entered the battleground and admitted that the conspiracies which have occurred and are still occurring in Jordan took place with his knowledge, support and blessing. Not only did King Husayn join the battleground, he also abandoned his dignity and poise to participate in provoking Syria, instigating against it and attempting to sow discord between the one people in fraternal Syrian and Jordan.

TISHRIN adds: Apparently, the devastating failure that befell his majesty the King's plans to enter the liquidation negotiations with the United States, by means of an Arab authorization, and the failure that befell the reactionary, evil and criminal conspiracy to internally destroy Syria's pan-Arab role prompted King Husayn to join the propaganda battle against Syria, side by side with Mudar Bardran and the mass media.

King Husayn was not content to stoop to the level of propagandistic vituperations and lies which do not become a statesman. Within his statements to foreign journalists the day before yesterday, he made a suspicious attempt to fabricate inter-Arab disputes, for which imperialism and Zionism are working, in order to support Israeli allegations that the danger in the area results from inter-Arab disputes and Saddam's war against Iran, rather than from the Israeli occupation of and expansion in Palestine and the rest of the Arab lands.

TISHRIN affirms that it is suspicious that King Husayn's statements against Syria come after Arab mediation efforts to alleviate the tension and to remove the causes leading to the known situation in Syrian-Jordanian relations.

King Husayn's statements were also made on the same day on which the United States announced the shipment of arms and military supplies to Jordan and on the day when Israel's UN delegate, Blum, attacked Syria and repeated accusations against Syria that are being leveled daily by the media of King Husayn and Saddam Husayn.

The following question must be asked: Were King Husayn's visit to the troops that he stationed on the border with Syria and the provocative statements he made against Syria a mere coincidence? It seems that nothing that has or is occurring is coincidental, for in the course of the statements made by his majesty against Syria he admitted the dishonorable role played by his regime against Syria, its security and its citizens, and against the relations with Syria. His majesty said: The Syrian motive for deploying military concentrations on the border was evil. Yet he illustrated evil and evil-doers when he unequivocally supported the criminal Muslim Brotherhood gang and its crimes against Syrian citizens and Syria's role in leading the pan-Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism. His majesty the king went so far as to describe the evil reactionary criminal conspiracy that was carried out by means of external support and aid from those involved with imperialism and Zionism and a broad-based counterrevolutionary movement.

TISHRIN goes on to say: These statements indicate that his majesty was involved from the outset in the conspiracy against Syria and that he knew of all its details and of all of the details of royal Jordanian participation in it. Thus, these statements bear out the accuracy of the information President Hafiz al-Asad put before the nation's masses in his statements to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM.

Inasmuch as King Husayn's statements reveal the extent of his majesty's involvement in the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary conspiracy against Syria and Arab solidarity, they help the nation's masses to realize the evil motives behind the aggravation in relations between Jordan and Syria and to discover the real evil and evil-doers who provoked the crisis and who worked for it, in collaboration with imperialism and Zionism.

In London, the Muslim Brotherhood gang leader in Jordan praised King Husayn's regime and thanked it for its aid, calling for the overthrow of the Syrian regime, which confronts the efforts to impose capitulations on the Arabs.

PRESIDENT CHAIRS PARTY REGIONAL COMMAND MEETING

JN091954 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command held a meeting at 1300 today under comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, the party secretary general. The command members discussed the 1981 state budget and issued the necessary instructions. The meeting concluded at 1900 this evening.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR TREATY, IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD091659 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 Nov 80 p 16

[Khalid Salam interview with Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The People's Assembly recently debated and unanimously approved the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. In your estimate what does this treaty offer the Syrian people?

[Answer] We do not look at what the treaty will offer the Syrian people as much as what will this treaty will offer the cause of the Arab liberation struggle in terms of support against the constant attempts to keep the Arab powers in a weak state.

Therefore, the signing of the treaty falls within the framework of developing the existing relations between the two countries as well as within the framework of our common understanding of the nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is quite natural that the area should witness a qualitative development of Arab-Soviet relations because genuine friendship stemming from the interests of the Arab and Soviet peoples lies in the treaty provisions. Also, what is the Arab people's basic interest? Is it not the liberation of land? Is it not the restoration of rights? Is it not the restoration of the strategic balance between us and our enemy? We see in this treaty both patriotic and national interests.

[Question] Did the assembly discuss the proposed unity with Libya and has it come out with specific proposals and recommendations to serve and consolidate this plan?

[Answer] The Syrian-Libyan unity plan is in the hands of the preliminary committees.

[Question] You have succeeded to a certain extent in smashing the Muslim Brotherhood movement. But every day we hear about the discovery of arms caches and cells. How big is this movement and how far has the battle with it progressed?

[Answer] It is no longer a secret to anybody in the Arab homeland or abroad that the Muslim Brotherhood group is an armed tool in the hands of reaction. When the parties to Camp David decided to manipulate it the movement carried out its task precisely. It benefitted from the slogan of tolerance that the [Al-Asad's] corrective movement had initiated. When we decided to liquidate this organization, we were capable of doing so and did so despite the continuing massive military and material support from its masters. The Muslim Brotherhood's dealings with Israel have been proved by confessions from its own members. The weapons are Israeli, the ammunition from As-Sadat, the training is Jordanian, and the moral support is from other parties well known for their loyalty to imperialism. The size [of the movement] is immaterial. Our decision is final.

[Question] According to Beirut press reports you are inclining toward signing a friendship and cooperation treaty with Cuba. How true are these reports and how do you view relations with Cuba?

[Answer] We view relations with Cuba as relations with a progressive socialist state struggling against imperialism and resisting colonialist attempts. It is a state that stands on our side in our just struggle for liberation. Relations between Syria and Cuba are based on these principles. As for the question of signing a treaty, I do not believe this matter has been suggested to us so far.

[Question] How does the People's Assembly view the Gulf war and what in your opinion are its most significant effects on the current conflict in the area?

[Answer] No two people would differ in appraising the current war in the Gulf. It is a colonialist war against a popular Islamic revolution. What Saddam Husayn has done by involving the Iraqi people in this war is in implementation of an imperialist plan in order to save the three proponents of Camp David and divert the people's attention from our basic cause. What are the reasons for this war? Is it a nationalist war? If so, why was it not launched when Iran was an imperialist base against the national Arab struggle? Is this war in the Arab interest when Iran, as a popular Islamic revolution, stands on the side of the Arab rights and has even declared itself a confrontation state against Israel? What interest do the Arabs have in this war and indeed what interest do the Iraqi people have?

[Question] What do you expect to happen in this area following the U.S. elections and the coming of Reagan?

[Answer] As far as we Arabs are concerned, particularly here in Syria, the United States is the United States whether Carter goes or Reagan comes. The U.S. designs in the area are known to all of us. It is natural that the United States will escalate its onslaught on the area in order to expand its influence. It has secured for itself an agent--As-Sadat--who is serving it in a way not even its ally Israel is.

U.S. quarters are trying to portray Reagan as a strong man, a man who will use arms and who will restore to the United States the military prestige and weight which it has lost in recent years. Inevitably the Middle East area will be taken into account by these quarters when they further plot and plan to strike at the Arab people so as to force them to surrender. Our people are well aware of this and know what they want; they know their friend and their foe. Whatever happens in our area our slogan will be no surrender and no going back on our Arab people's rights, to which we have devoted ourselves, our men and everything we have.

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES MORO FRONT OFFICIAL

JN091342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Public Relations Office, received Nur Misauri, chairman of the Central Council of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in the Philippines, at noon today.

Misauri conveyed the regards and congratulations of the Moro people and the MNLF to Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, party secretary general, and to the party leadership and Syrian people on the occasion of the corrective movement anniversary, the declaration of Syrian-Libyan unity and the signing of the treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Misauri also explained the current situation in the south of the Philippines and the Moro people's struggle against the government authorities, which are being bolstered by U.S. imperialism, to achieve independence and self-determination.

Haydar affirmed the continued support of the party and state for the Moro people's legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

ALGERIACUBA'S MALMIERCA HOLDS TALKS, MEETS PRESIDENT

FL091525 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has held talks with the Algerian foreign minister, Mohamed Ben Yahia. The Cuban foreign minister's talks with Algerian authorities continue today with the participation of our ambassador in Algeria, Raul Barzaga, and other members of the official delegation.

The Cuban and Algerian foreign ministers attended a reception at the People's Palace organized by Algerian head of state Chadli Bendjedid in honor of Mozambique President Samora Machel.

Malmierca said that he is in Algeria to exchange views on seeking a peaceful, just and honorable solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Bendjedid Reception

FL101128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has received in special audience Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is on an official visit to Algeria. Malmierca arrived in the Algerian republic the day before yesterday to exchange views with his Algerian counterpart, Mohamed Ben Yahia, regarding ways to find a political, fair and honorable solution to the conflict in which Iraq and Iran have been involved for 80 days now.

Malmierca began his efforts hours after the conflict started, for which he received specific instructions from Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

BRAHIMI COMPLETES HIGH-LEVEL TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD091129 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28-29 Nov 80 p 3

[APS report: "Broad Prospects for Algerian-Bulgarian Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers--Central Committee Member and Minister of Hydraulics Brahim Brahimi paid a friendly working visit to Bulgaria from 21-26 November 1980, heading a delegation comprising in particular Foreign Ministry representatives, at the invitation of Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee member and Union of Agricultural Specialists Chairman Vasil Tsanov.

During his stay Mr Brahim Brahimi had important political talks with BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov, in the presence of Algerian Ambassador in Sofia Mohamed Bouzada.

On this occasion he conveyed a verbal message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, to BCP first secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov. They proceeded to a broad exchange of views on the major issues of the current international situation. Perfect identity of views, it is emphasized, emerged on most of the matters broached, in particular on the two countries' unflinching support for the peoples' right to self-determination and independence.

In addition, Mr Brahim Brahimi conversed with Andrey Lukanov, BCP Politburo member and Bulgarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and Algerian-Bulgarian Joint Commission cochairman; and Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov. In the course of these various talks, the two parties established that it was imperative to raise the level of economic, scientific and technical relations to that of the excellent political relations between the two countries.

It is in this way, it was pointed out, that within the framework of strengthening the traditional ties of friendship between the two peoples an important document devoted to the development of economic cooperation in the water resources field was initiated. This document, it is stressed, enshrines the realization of the broad prospects of government economic cooperation existing between the two countries in the mutual interest of the Algerian and Bulgarian peoples.

On this occasion Mr Brahimi recalled the Algerian political leadership's important guidelines, aimed at increasing the economic ties with the economic partners among the socialist countries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of perfect frankness and sincere friendship ascertained throughout the discussions between the Algerian and Bulgarian delegations. Mr. Brahim Brahimi thanked his Bulgarian counterpart for the warm welcome and the particular consideration accorded to the Algerian delegation during its stay in Bulgaria, and conveyed to his Bulgarian counterpart an invitation to make an official visit to Algeria at a date agreeable to him. This invitation was accepted, although the date will be arranged later.

In addition, People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov reiterated the invitation extended by BCP first secretary and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to president of the republic and FLN Party Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid [to visit Bulgaria] at a date agreeable to him.

LIBYA

U.S. SAID TO HAVE INFLUENCED LIBERIAN DECISION

LD051538 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Dec (JANA)--Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatah revolution, received an important delegation from Liberia headed by its foreign minister and including the ministers of planning and state affairs, which arrived in the Jamahiriyah to express apologies on postponing the visit of the Liberian president to the Jamahiriyah which was due on 30 November last.

The delegation briefed the leader on the circumstances lived by Liberia in the last few days which caused the postponing of the visit. The delegation delivered a written message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi from the Liberian president. It reads as follows:

"My dear friend and brother, I find myself unfortunately obliged to advise you that I suddenly found myself in a position which does not allow me to visit your sisterly country which was due on 30 November last. I would like to put to you the reason behind the cancellation of the visit. Unexpected obstacles in our economic situation have affected our oil imports that forces to postpone this visit but will send [passage as received] a special delegation headed by Mr Gabriel Matthews, the foreign minister, on a good will visit to brief you on the reality of the situation, hoping, dear brother, that you will receive him and give him your full confidence. I also hope that a date for another friendly visit will be fixed. The said delegation will discuss with the popular bodies in the Jamahiriyah means of enhancing the close cooperation between our countries and peoples to consolidate our sacred African causes. While I repeat my apologies, I hope, dear friend, that you will accept my warmest respects and appreciation. The struggle (?continues for) the people's interests".

"The Voice of America" has on 2 December announced that the U.S. under secretary for African affairs who was on a visit to Monrovia has said that U.S. pressures were the reason behind postponing the visit of the Liberian president to the Jamahiriyah, thus exposing his country's hostile intentions towards Africa and the peoples of the world. And in the same time, in his letter to the leader, the Liberian president exposed the falsehood of U.S. media and answered the colonialist intervention in Africa.

AT-TURAYKI MEETS WITH NIGERIA'S SHAGARI 9 DEC

LD101028 Tripoli JANA in English 0947 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tripoli 10 Dec (JANA)--President Shehu Shagari of Nigerian Republic received yesterday Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary who is currently visiting Nigeria. The foreign secretary conveyed, during this meeting to the Nigerian president, the due attention being realised by the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi to support the efforts of the two countries for achieving peace and stability in Chad. Dr. at-Turayki confirmed the efforts being exerted by the Jamahiriyah to stand with the Chadian people affirming upon the necessity for pursuing the joint efforts to achieve stability and peace in Chad.

President Shagari commended Jamahiriyah's efforts to accomplish peace and security in this African country, confirming Nigeria's continuous support to the legitimate government in Chad and the cooperation with the Jamahiriyah to achieve peace in this country. He referred those chaos in the country will allow the colonialists to re-interfere in African continent.

Meanwhile the foreign secretary met yesterday with Nigerian foreign minister, where the two sides discussed the present issues in African continent and imperialist moves to destabilize the area. The two sides also discussed matters related to bilateral relations and mutual joint causes.

KURDS CABLE SUPPORT FOR AL-QADHDHAFI STANDS

LD100010 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Kurdish masses in various localities have paid a tribute to the stand of the brother leader of the revolution in support of the causes of justice, right and peace. In cables they have sent to the leader they have stressed that his explanations regarding the Kurdish question and the establishment of a Kurdish state on Kurdistan territory had a great effect on the Kurdish Muslim people who have endured centuries of tyranny, oppression and fanaticism. The Kurds and Arabs exiled from Iraq who have joined the Kurdish Islamic Army in their cables to the brother leader emphasized that the Kurdish people who have suffered from repression, deprivation and suppression of freedom see in the explanations of the leader on the Kurdish question a direct and decisive reply to the attempts to obliterate the history and struggle of the Kurdish Muslim people.

Kurds in Turkey who joined the Kurdish Islamic Army also stressed that the explanations of the leader of the revolution show full understanding of the realities which are being experienced by the Kurdish people and their just cause. The Kurds saluted the heroic stance of the leader of the great 1 September revolution who is never too frightened to speak the truth.

Kurds belonging to the Kurdish Islamic Army declared their readiness to stand on the side of the Libyan Arab people in fighting the agent and reactionary forces in the Arab region and in defending the achievements of the great 1 September revolution.

MOROCCOPAPER REPORTS SEIZURE OF SOVIET, CUBAN SHIPS

LD091801 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Rabat, 9 Dec (MAP)--The Moroccan 'AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI in today's issue said that the Moroccan Coast Guard has seized two Soviet ships and a Cuban ship inside Moroccan territorial waters. The paper said that the Soviet sailors tried to use force against the coast guard, a matter which led to an exchange of fire and the wounding of a Soviet sailor.

Investigations carried out afterwards have revealed that the seized Cuban ship does not carry fishing gear but communication and monitoring equipment and that it has been moving inside Moroccan territorial waters. Therefore, it was unable to deny that it was spying on Morocco and its armed forces. For the past 5 years this region has been the scene of an unjustified war in which many of the enemies of Morocco have been taking part in various forms including the direct financing of this war, and through the supplying of weapons and men as well as intelligence equipment and information.

The paper said that the seized Cuban ship makes Cuba once again accept serious responsibility for directly interfering in our country's internal affairs and for spying against it as well as for striking an open alliance with the mercenaries to harm the Moroccan territorial integrity in northwest Africa. The Soviet Union has undoubtedly made Cuba do what it has done. The paper pointed out that the Moroccan Armed Forces have repeatedly captured quantities of Soviet arms and ammunition from the mercenaries who used them against Morocco.

BOUABID INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA

LD061415 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] During his visit to Paris to deputize for King Hassan II in opening the international seminar on Jerusalem, which was organized by the Islamic Conference Organization, Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice, gave an interview to the new African newspaper LE CONTINENT, which is published in Paris, in which he reiterated Morocco's attitude toward the state of tension in northwest Africa.

In respect of the just cause for which the Moroccan people are struggling, Prime Minister Bouabid said that Morocco has been exerting all its efforts for the sake of the establishment of peace and the prevention of war among the brothers. He pointed out that Africa now realizes that the issue is not one of a limited conflict. He reiterated that never has Morocco concealed the fact that the conflict in northwest Africa is a conflict between Morocco and Algeria. He affirmed that the royalist armed forces have been carrying out their duty of defending our territorial integrity.

He recalled Morocco's determination to face up to events and its faith in the justice of its cause. He added that Morocco is trying to expound its position so that both friends and foes alike will understand it. Some African countries, he added, have begun to understand that the problem is not a limited one but will lead to instability throughout the whole area. So far, the conflict has been affecting only Morocco, he said, but it will surely affect in the future Mali, Niger and Gambia and even Algeria itself. We are maintaining calm, he said, but we will defend our cause until the last breath.

TZIPORI COMMENTS ON TALKS IN UNITED STATES

TA091648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said that definite plans were formulated and the date of the next meeting was set during his talks in the United States. Tzipori told our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, that U.S. defense establishment leaders believed that Israel's security situation had improved and pressure on it had decreased in the wake of the Iraq-Iran war and the tension between Syria and Jordan.

Mr Tzipori returned to Israel today at the end of a series of seven meetings with the U.S. assistant secretary of defense, various senators and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The deputy defense minister told our correspondent that it was decided that during his visit to Israel at the end of this month the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff would tour IDF bases to be evacuated from the Sinai so that he could form an impression about the vast assets Israel was about to evacuate and, perhaps, draw his conclusions from this.

Further Report

TA092003 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 9 Dec--Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori today categorically denied reports alleging that Israel, South Africa and Taiwan were working on the development of an advanced cruise missile. Replying to questions upon his return from the United States, Tzipori told journalists at Ben-Gurion Airport: "Another lie has joined the ones already making their way around the world."

Tzipori spoke about his talks in the United States with Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Komer, Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff General David Jones--who will visit Israel again at the end of this month--Pentagon officials and senior advisers to President-elect Reagan. The deputy defense minister said the visit had been an important one and had guaranteed the continuation of the strategic dialogue even beyond the change of administrations in the United States.

Opinions were exchanged on the current situation in the Middle East. Mr Tzipori noted that both the United States and Israel thought that military pressure on Israel had eased because of the division in the eastern front. However, Israel was worried about the possibility that the United States would supply better ammunition for Saudi Arabia's F-15's. "Saudi Arabia has a positive and negative potential and, as far as Israel is concerned, we should keep in mind that it actively participated in all the wars waged against us in the past," Tzipori said.

Tzipori also stressed the importance of the talks for the military aid Israel receives from the United States and noted that in the talks with his U.S. hosts he pointed out that recent events in our area have proven that the Israeli-Arab conflict was not the only element causing tension in this part of the world.

The strategic picture has changed and the U.S. commitment to Israel was no longer only a moral one, Tzipori said. Israel's strength and location weigh heavily in the U.S. strategic concept of the situation in the Middle East, Tzipori added.

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH AFRICA SEEN EMERGING

TA091135 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Dec 80 p 7

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] "An improvement in relations with various African countries is emerging, particularly in the economic sphere," authoritative sources said this morning. The sources added that a better atmosphere was also discernible in contacts with African statesmen in world capitals and in UN institutions. However, there are as yet no reports of any renewal of diplomatic relations with these countries.

This was stated in reaction to a report [in the 9 December issue of AL HAMISHMAR] that diplomatic relations with African nations would soon be resumed.

It was also noted that representatives of African countries no longer vote automatically against Israel, as they did in the past, particularly when Israel's continued membership in the United Nations and its institutions is at stake.

In addition, the sources note, Egypt, which in the past exerted a negative influence where any rapprochement between Israel and African nations was concerned, has recently stopped this practice on the explicit orders of As-Sadat, which were issued in reaction to Israeli complaints.

DEFENSE SOURCES DENY RECENT RELEASE OF DETAINEES

TA091627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Reacting to a report that Israel has released 106 security detainees, defense establishment sources said that the reference is to detainees already released between 1977 and 1980. The latest release of prisoners took place about 6 months ago. Of the 106 detainees released between 1977 and 1980, most of them remained in Israel. Some of them left for Egypt of their own accord and one prisoner left for Jordan. None of the detainees released were involved in cases of murder or physical injury. The security sources and the prison authority did not object to their release, since those released had completed or were about to complete their sentences.

DAVAR ASSESSES STANDS ON 'JORDANIAN OPTION'

TA091147 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Dec 80 p 9

[Daniyel Bloch commentary: "Israel's Syrian Option"]

[Excerpts] There were government elements in Jerusalem who waited eagerly in recent days for war to erupt between Syria and Jordan--a war in which they hoped Syria would gain the upper hand. According to the explanations of a senior government official, a decisive Syrian victory, and the imposition of a pro-Syrian regime in Amman, would spell the end of the Jordanian option. Therefore the government line decided on in Jerusalem was one of "sit back and wait," even in the event of the danger of the total collapse of King Husayn's regime.

The grave and shocking thing in this attitude and this viewpoint--which is apparently accepted by a majority in the Cabinet--is the subjugation of Israel's security policy to domestic political needs. Besides the desire to "get" all the Labor Party groups that are ready for negotiations and territorial compromises with Jordan, any Israeli security and political consideration should prefer a distinct regime in Jordan that is not pro-Syrian. [paragraph continues]

The line of defending the Hashemite regime in Jordan, which was a foundation stone of Israeli policy since the country's establishment, did not derive from any special love for the Jordanian royal house--neither for its founder 'Abdallah nor for his successor, his grandson Husayn--but was based on the assumption that it is preferable for the military fronts against us to be split and not united. It is a frightening thought that Israel could derive any benefit from an eastern and northern front under Syrian control from Rosh Haniqra to Al-'Aqabah. Anyone capable of thinking along this line should not be entrusted with Israel's security.

In the period of Likud rule, too, it was demonstrated that from Israel's point of view a split in the Arab world is preferable to any unity. The As-Sadat initiative and the peace treaty were engendered only because Egypt decided to prefer its own interests to Arab world unity. Also positive from the Israeli standpoint is the inter-Arab development in the Iraq-Iran war, which has led to a split in Arab opposition to the Camp David accords. From this point of view, Israel has no reason to regret the tension between Syria and Jordan but neither does Israel have any reason to hope for a Syrian victory over Jordan. It is true that Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan thinks that both Syria and Jordan are extremist countries, but intelligent politicians need not accept the chief of staff's simplistic concept. As far as Israel is concerned, there is a world of difference between the two countries. In any circumstance and in any situation, Israel must prefer Hashemite Jordan as a neighbor over any possibility. Certainly Israel has no interest in aiding the process of the creation of a greater Syria. It must be borne in mind that the condition of Al-Asad's regime is a highly fluid one and that after a war--even a successful war--against Jordan his regime is liable to collapse and be replaced by a regime which would restore relations with Iraq, thus confronting Israel with a united Iraqi-Syrian-Jordanian-Lebanese front: a vision which need not arouse gladness in the heart of anyone who fears for Israel's safety. Only if there are those in the Likud who would like to leave the Alignment "scorched earth" would there be any point to the government's standing aside in the event of any Syrian-Jordanian war which is more than a controlled operation against camps inside Jordan of opponents of the Syrian regime.

Likud leaders and their spokesmen dance a jig every time someone says something that can be taken as putting an end to the "Jordanian option." This joy is not based on any rational approach. The best chance for a durable peace lies with Jordan in its present regime. Any other alternative makes the prospects for peace even more remote. The international reality cuts the ground from under any notion that time is on our side and that the longer we retain the territories the more the world will grow used to our rule there. It may be that we will not be able to reach a peace agreement with Jordan for a long time yet, but this is not necessarily a desirable state of affairs for us. Our lengthy rule is not making the problems of the West Bank any easier, is not making the Palestinian problem any more amenable to solution, is not making the character of our rule any more moral, and is not creating a national consensus in the country regarding the future of the territories. It is precisely the formation of a new U.S. administration, one which is not committed to the Begin and As-Sadat approaches to autonomy, that opens new possibilities for negotiations now that the autonomy negotiations in their present form have reached an impasse. Husayn understands this, and his recent pronouncements open up the possibility of negotiations without the PLO, his deeply hated rival. It is only the Israeli Government that does not grasp this. It is to be hoped that at least it will not sabotage this possibility and will not destroy all possibility of negotiations with a moderate Jordan in the future.

ETHIOPIASPOKESMAN REACTS TO SOMALI POSITION ON COMMUNIQUE

LD091512 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 9 Dec 80 EA

[Text] A socialist Ethiopian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the statement issued recently by the Somali reactionary ruling clique to the effect that the Ethiopian-Kenyan joint communique amounted to a declaration of war on Somalia was nothing new--just the usual blatant lies which constitute the Mogadishu regime's primary characteristic.

In his statement on this issue, the spokesman said that the whole world knew full well that ever since attaining independence 20 years ago, Somalia had been declaring war on neighboring countries while striving to realize its expansionist dreams at the expense of the sacrifices made by these countries. He added that it was obvious that, unlike Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya were striving for peace and cooperation with their neighbors, including Somalia.

This policy which the two countries have been promoting, he said, was well emphasized in the recent Ethiopian-Kenyan joint communique.

He said that what was clearly apparent and what the world was aware of was the Mogadishu regime's ability to deceive and fantasize. The spokesman added that the main aim of Somalia's war trumpeting was to obtain generous aid from the imperialists and its reactionary patrons on the pretext of its claim of having to provide shelter for over 1 million refugees, a claim propagated by the Western media.

He said that Somalia's arrogant expansionism not only constantly threatened the security of both Ethiopia and Somalia [as heard] but, due to its repeated acts of aggression against them, compelled them to strengthen their common defenses and make themselves better prepared than ever before to safeguard the security of their respective borders.

The spokesman pointed out, however, that if Somalia complied with the conditions and obligations its two neighbors had recently laid down once again, wide and favorable opportunities would become available for the creation of a lasting peace and regional cooperation.

The spokesman said that in contrast to the Somali reactionary regime's claim, the position adopted by Ethiopia and Kenya had made clear their strong desire for peace and cooperation not only in the region but throughout the world.

The spokesman said: If Somalia truly desires peace, why does it not abandon once and for all its obstinate policy of expansion at the expense of its neighbors?

SOMALIAPRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ATTACKS NAIROBI COMMUNIQUE

LD092114 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The Secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and President of the Somali Democratic Republic (SDR), Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, called on all Somalis, wherever they may be, to be ready to defend their existence and sovereignty and to prove the fallacy of the illusory so-called communique issued recently by Abyssinia and Kenya.

Challe Siad Barre, who was addressing hundreds of thousands of people who were supporting the resolution of the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC], the SRSP Central Committee and the government, at [words indistinct] in Mogadishu, this afternoon, said many attempts had been made to divide the Somali people and to exterminate its national existence and its dignity [words indistinct]. Those attempts failed and the present attempt in which Kenya, Abyssinia and their collaborators have formed an alliance will meet the same fate as the previous ones because the Somali people are known for their patriotic nationalism, [words indistinct], bravery and unity.

The president declared that the current problem in the Horn was created by Abyssinia with the aid of its collaborators because Abyssinia, being colonialist, is adept at misleading [words indistinct]. He went on to point out that whenever the liberation fronts intensify the legitimate struggle they are waging for the right to determine their own destiny, Abyssinia attempts to involve its neighbors in a bid to conceal its colonialist aspect.

President of the Somali Democratic Republic Challe Mohamed Siad Barre reiterated that the problem in the Horn had been created solely by Abyssinia which had now reached the point at which it had called for the elimination of the Somali nation. If a nation could be uprooted, it would have been done by [words indistinct] thank Abyssinia, said Challe Siad Barre, and described the illusory idea advanced by Abyssinia as a daydream and as myopic.

Challe Siad Barre said the communique uttered by Mengistu was similar to the sentiment expressed by the dictator, Hitler, who wished to exterminate the Jews but had failed.

Turning to the situation in Poland, the president said World War II had started in Poland and expressed the hope that Russia would not start World War III.

The president also called on the Kenyan president and his government to look more closely into the (?intrigues) of Abyssinia in the Horn of Africa.

In his speech, the president also pointed out the existence of [words indistinct] essential commodities and called on the Somali people to get rid of them and form a united front in the pursuit of their interests. Challe Siad Barre once again urged the Somali people to pool their resources in defending their country and at the same time to further increase [word indistinct] and the economic development of the country. The president praised the armed forces and the masses in general in their support of government resolutions and on their readiness to defend the country.

The rally was also attended by the second vice president, Challe Husayn Kulmiye Afrah, and the speaker of the National Assembly, Challe Ismail Ali Abokor. Messages of support for the SRC, party and government decision were also read.

SAMANTAR MAKES STATEMENT ON NAIROBI COMMUNIQUE

LD081548 Mogadishu Somali National News Agency in English 1318 GMT 8 Dec 80

["Text" of statement at 8 December press conference by Mohamed Said Samantar, minister for political and social affairs at the presidency, on the Kenya-Ethiopia joint communique]

[Text] Mogadishu, 8 Dec (SONNA)--The joint communique issued by Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and Kenya aggravates the already existing problems in the Horn of Africa. What is surprising is that Abyssinia, in which there is the largest foreign military base in the Third World, both naval and land, makes a propaganda issue out of normal relations between two independent states.

Beside these bases the Abyssinians did their utmost to cause the world to forget that they are the only country in the Third World which is supported by foreign forces and allowed them to take part in the oppression of the peoples, thus denying the right for which these peoples were and are still struggling in order to free themselves from Abyssinian colonialism, that is, Western Somalia, Eritrea, Tibray, Abbo and Oromo.

What is also surprising to note that the Kenyan Government has participated in a propaganda campaign carried out by Abyssinia and its allies on the normal agreement cooperation between the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the United States of America, while Kenya itself had signed similar a similar agreement granting the Americans military facilities in Mombasa.

The Abyssinians unashamedly boast of the presence and use of foreign troops and have unfortunately misled Kenya with the aim of presenting her own colonialism as something similar to problems [passage indistinct] rule such as the ethnic Somalis in NFD [north-east frontier district] which required a responsible and just solution in accordance with article three of the OAU charter. It is a matter of concern and regret that Kenya has deliberately fallen into their trap thereby bearing the consequences.

Coming to the substance of the so-called communique, the Somali Government has carefully studied the points concerning Somalia. It was greatly astonished by the naked and highly irresponsible provocation founded on the hostile complicity to annihilate the Somali people wherever they are.

This decision of the two heads of state has been under preparation for sometime while the Abyssinians were meanwhile engaged in the indiscriminate massacre and looting of the innocent population of western Somalia as a result of which not less than two million were forced to seek refuge in the Somali Democratic Republic.

A similar situation recently started in NFD where the local inhabitants were subjected to constant harassment and killing which resulted in the fleeing of thousands of people from their homeland. Moreover, continued air and land attacks were waged against Somalia by Abyssinia and her allies.

It should be recalled that Somalia has repeatedly made its stand clear that the Abyssinian colonialism is not different from European colonialism and that in the light of this fact the Abyssinian colonized people of western Somalia, Abbo, Eritrea, Oromo and Togray should be allowed to exercise their inalienable rights for self-determination.

Taking up the points in the joint communique, the first point is insignificant in meaning except that it contains mere arrogance and slander, because Somalia recognized Djibouti as a fully independent and sovereign state. Somalia has never claimed any territory of Djibouti and there exists a cordial and brotherly relations between the countries. On the other hand, Somalia does not nurse any territorial claims against Kenya as has been stated time and again the last of which was the Somalia president's declaration on 30 Nov. 1980. But the question of the NFD people is a matter between the Kenyan Government and the local people and the Kenyan government alone can find a just solution.

Since the advent of the 21st October revolution in 1969 until now the Somali Government has put every effort to convince the Kenyans on the NFD question and has on several occasions sent high-level missions for the sake of peaceful co-existence, good neighborliness and Africanism.

The Somali Government, therefore, believes that it is unnecessary--nor is it in the interest of Kenya--to link this question with an actually existing and historically documented colonialism which Abyssinia seeks an alliance to perpetrate.

The Somali Government urges the Abyssinian regime to refrain from blinding itself to the rights of the people it colonized since it will not succeed to reverse history and deny the existence of peoples struggling for their freedom.

Abyssinia should never dream of solving the problems of the African peoples it colonized through the use of arms and foreign military support. Should Abyssinia come to reason, Somalia will save efforts to help solve the problems in a peaceful and goodneighbourly understanding.

Abyssinai, Kenya and those behind them should bear in mind that threats, intimidation or attacks will not make Somalia back from what it regards as the basic principles enshrined in the charters of OAU, UN and non-aligned all of which make illegal colonialism in all its forms.

As regards to the second point of the communique, Somalia believes and follows and will practice the basic principles of the OAU, UN and the non-aligned but strongly opposes any party which misinterprets these principles for its own ends.

Since the founding of the OAU, Abyssinia has been working hard to put her historical colonialism the same footing with the African border problems inherited from European colonialism, the purpose being to cover the rights of the peoples it colonizes. Abyssinia has tried and continues to convince the world that there is a recognized border between Somalia and itself. That this is not so is clear from the United Nations resolution of 1950 which recommended that the border problem between Somalia and Abyssinia be determined before Somalia's independence. But unfortunately no solution has been found to this problem due to the intransigence of Abyssinia.

Regarding the third point of the communique, Somalia sticks to its stand of 1964 so long that the problem which Somalia objected then remains still unsolved. Somalia sees point four as lacking substance since it does not reflect state ethnics. Somalia does not need to be dictated to from Kenya and Abyssinia of its relations with other countries.

As regards to point five, Somalia is astonished what linked Kenya with Abyssinia's claims for reparations whatever the case; as the Abyssinians, when claiming for reparations, forgotten the killings and looting and perpetual denial of human rights subjected to the Somali people for nearly a century? [sentence as received]

Point six is not worthy of any response since it is not based on reason. It does not give the true picture of the present situation in the Horn of Africa because if there is any one posing threat to the peace, stability and goodneighbourliness in the region, it is Abyssinia and the thousands and thousands of foreign troops actively supporting her in the constant aggression against the SDR.

Regarding point seven, Somalia believes that the OAU eight-nation Good Offices Committee formed to find solutions to the then existing problems between Somalia and Abyssinia in order to avoid bloodshed among Africans and prevent other unreparable damages. Unfortunately, no success had been achieved and damages and bloodshed occurred. There is need today that African wisdom avert a possible worse destruction which could result from the unprovoked constant Abyssinian attacks against Somalia and the plan to annihilate the Somali colonized peoples which was aggravated by the recent aggressive military pact between Abyssinia and Kenya. The Somali Government hoped that the meeting of the OAU ministerial Good Offices Committee held in Lagos between 18-20 August 1980 should have deeply delved into this matter and given the priority deserved. However, the committee exceeded their mandate and their deliberations were exploited for cheap propaganda ends.

In reference to point eight, Somalia has amply made the world know that it is no threat to the stability and peace of this region. Rather the destabilizing factor is Abyssinia, which besides being a colonizer, has allowed foreign military bases of big powers at Dahlak Islands, Assab, Massawa, Debrazaid and other places which are threat to peace of the region and the world at large.

The fire ignited in the Horn by Abyssinia caused millions of people to flee from their homes and refuge in the neighbouring countries--like Somalia, Sudan, Djibouti and other countries.

Point nine shows that Kenya and Abyssinia have agreed to carry out an aggression against Somalia and endanger the existence of the Somali people in general. This declaration of war is contrary to international law. Somalia points out this to the world and calls on the Somali people wherever they are that Abyssinia and Kenya have agreed on their annihilation.

Insane leaders had in past, like Hitler, embarked on the annihilation of peoples only to end in dark history.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER BRIEFS DJIBOUTI DELEGATION

LD072110 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 7 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Calle Brig Gen Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle, presidential adviser on security affairs, received today in his office Mr Imriss Farah Abaneh, Djibouti interior minister, and his delegation currently on a visit to the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] with whom he discussed the friendly relations between Somalia and Djibouti and ways of strengthening them. Challe Ahmed Sulayman briefed the delegation on the current situation in the SDR and on what the Somali Government is doing to prepare to defend its national integrity. The adviser also briefed the delegation on the contents and significance of the Kenya-Ethiopian joint communique, which makes it clearly apparent that these two countries wish to wage a joint war of aggression against the SDR.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr Idriss Farah Abaneh expressed gratitude for the warm welcome which he received in Somalia, adding that his visit will do much toward strengthening cooperation and relations between the two governments. The delegation led by Mr Abaneh is here at the invitation of the Somali Government for talks with Somali officials.

MOGADISHU REPORTS SOMALI-DJIBOUTI COMMUNIQUE

LD091838 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 9 Dec 80 EA

[Text] A communique from the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the Republic of Djibouti was officially released in Mogadishu last night. The release of the communique follows the current visit to Somalia by a delegation from Djibouti led by the interior minister, Mr Idris Farah Abaneh. The communique says the two sides agreed to strengthen [word indistinct] of the two countries and the promotion of trade, tourism and land and air transport. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the relationship and mutual respect existing between Somalia and Djibouti and agreed to increase bilateral cooperation both on the regional and national levels. Both sides agreed that the talks had proceeded in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere. Officials who represented Somalia in the talks praised Djibouti for the steps taken in improving economic and social development which are due to the dynamic leadership of President Hassan Couled Aptidon. During their visit at the invitation of the SDR, the Djibouti delegation held talks with President Muhammad Siad Barre and other government leaders on the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

CHADREPORTAGE ON MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN NDJAMENA

Coalition Forces

AB071350 Paris AIP in French 1114 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Ndjamen, 6 Dec (AFP)--The military position of the coalition forces of President Goukouni Oueddei is good, Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], told a council meeting held this week in Ndjamen.

The communique published on Friday at the end of the meeting specified that, according to Mr Kamougue, the coalition forces have gained ground from the enemy (the Northern Armed Forces of Mr Hissein Habre) and are maintaining their positions in spite of harassments.

The GUNT has also taken cognizance of the recent meeting in Lome and the signing of the cease-fire agreement by President Goukouni Oueddei, despite the absence of Mr Hissein Habre.

In the opinion of the council, which sees this as a diplomatic victory for the government, all of Africa is witness to the good will demonstrated by the GUNT to try and restore peace in Chad.

The financial situation of Chad and its embassies abroad were also examined, the communique indicates, noting that, as a result of the theft of some diplomatic passports in the events in Ndjamen, new passports will be issued to members of the Chadian diplomatic staff.

6 Dec Fighting

AB061233 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Ndjamen, 6 Dec (AFP)--Violent fighting broke out here at dawn today between the Chad Government forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and the army of rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre. Heavy fire from automatic weapons, machine guns and artillery shells was seen and heard in Kousseri, Cameroon, across the Chari River from Ndjamen. Observers said the fighting, which followed several days of calm, was as intense as the exchanges that opened the Habre-Goukouni civil war in March.

Today's battle appeared to center on the neighborhood of the presidential residence and north toward the police barracks and the airport. These are in the sector mainly controlled by the president's men and their allies. Several fires broke out in Ndjamen. Part of the divided capital was covered for more than an hour by a thick blanket of black smoke.

Last night government forces tried once again to cut off supplies coming to Mr Habre's men, who hold the southern part of Ndjamen, from Kousseri by motorized canoe. During that firing, several bullets fell in Cameroon.

This week in Kousseri, where many Chadians have sought refuge, one person was killed at the hospital by stray machine gun rounds, and several others were wounded by small arms fire.

7 Dec Fighting

AB070934 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Ndjamen, 7 Dec (AFP)--Violent fighting that began here at dawn yesterday between the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and of former Defense Minister Hissein Habre had practically stopped by afternoon.

After five hours of heavy combat, only occasional bursts of automatic arms fire disrupted the precarious calm that had returned to the Chadian capital.

Casualties could not be estimated immediately, as access to the city and to combat zones has become increasingly difficult for foreign journalists, and the opposing sides have not announced their losses. But observers in Kousseri, Cameroon, across the Chari River from Ndjamen, said the recent clashes were of an intensity comparable to those when the Goukouni-Habre civil war broke out in Ndjamen in March and April.

Heavy Fighting

AB091336 Paris AFP English 1321 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Kousseri, northern Cameroon, 9 Dec (AFP)--Some of the heaviest fighting of the 9-month Chad civil war has broken out in the capital, Ndjamen, according to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporters watching from across the Chari River. One of the warring Chadian sides said 2,000 Libyan soldiers backed by tanks and air cover had attacked its positions. AFP men Marc Pondaven and Patrick van Rookeghen reported from Kousseri, which faces Ndjamen, that heavy artillery and [words indistinct] morning and were continuing last night.

The civil war is pitting forces of President Goukouni Queddei and his allies on one side and those of former Defense Minister Hissein Habre on the other. In recent weeks, however, there have been [word indistinct] that Libyan troops had moved into the vicinity of Ndjamen to support Mr Goukouni. The government forces have confirmed having Libyan material aid and Libyan military advisers, but deny the presence of regular Libyan troops.

Last night, the Habre-controlled radio station said that Libyan units, 50 tanks and bombers had assaulted positions in the southern part of Ndjamen held by Habre men. The radio said it was the biggest offensive since the war began, but that it had quickly been routed and 12 Libyan soldiers captured along with three tanks and various weapons. The Habre radio also said that Libyan and mercenary soldiers were killed, but did not give figures.

The claim that Libyan tanks had gone into action followed a report in Kousseri from a traveler, coming from Ndjamen, that a Libyan Army column including about 40 tanks had been moving toward the capital over the weekend. The traveler said there were about 100 vehicles in the column, which passed through Massaguet, 50 kms (30 miles) northwest of Ndjamen, Saturday afternoon. Goukouni men in two cars met the column and began leading it toward the capital, the traveler said.

He said the tanks, which were large and appeared to be of Soviet make, were being towed on trailer trucks.

In the fighting, the AFP correspondents heard steady bursts from 14.5 mm machineguns, punctuated by reports from 106 mm recoilless rifles. The rumbling of artillery was nearly continuous, and airplanes could be heard but not identified. A pall of smoke from numerous fires hung over Ndjamen.

Several shells landed on the Cameroon side of the Chari, many of them in the camp for Chadian war refugees, but there were no reports of casualties there.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON FAN'S PROBLEMS, HABRE REMARKS

LD091643 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 80 p 6

[By Philippe Boggio]

[Excerpt] Ndjamen--The Northern Armed Forces [FAN] assert that they will make short work of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's legions. Previous encounters with Libyan "columns" have always turned out well for the Chadians. "The Libyan Army is not brave," an adviser to the FAN Command Council chairman told me. "It is prepared to wage war only from afar, with heavy artillery. To dislodge us the Libyans will have to attack us with light weapons."

How are we to assess FAN's real resistance capability behind a flood of bluster?

"No one expected us to last longer than 48 hours but we have been resisting for 1 month," A Chadian official, who occupied a European villa and looks after the furniture, refrigerator and garden, which "will be given back to their owners in good order once the war is over," told me. The FAN, which is fighting, at a conservative estimate, against odds of four to one, has gained ground--some streets and a large area north of the city. Hissene Habre undoubtedly has at his disposal the most determined fighters capable of withstanding artillery fire without flinching, courageous in attack and well officered.

Nonetheless the FAN has been encircled, even though at a distance and even though by adversaries who seem to be waging war rather indolently. In the west by coalition forces; in the east by Acyl Ahmat's troops; and more to the south by Colonel Kamougue's forces. Will they be able to continue much longer with their urban guerrilla warfare using crack shots? In the streets of Ndjamen, all the soldiers and inhabitants you meet obviously assert that their side will win. "We are the best," a gunner operating one of the few 106 mm recoilless guns possessed by FAN affirms.

However, concern, even anxiety, is noticeable among the former defense minister's close aides. The Libyan Army has been landing hundreds of men at Mongo, a locality in central Chad, for the past 8 days. Their task is known--taking Ati, a city on the road to Abeche in the east of the country, a real rear base of the FAN. So far the coalition forces have been unable to cut the supply route to the capital, but they will go on trying.

"They will do their utmost to suffocate us," Hissene Habre, who received us in a villa full of ammunition boxes, explained. Even though looking thinner, the FAN leader, who wears the "boubou" of the former nomad guard, which has become his soldiers' uniform, as is flamboyant and arrogant as ever. Like his men, he swaggers but not without a certain gravity. "Since the Libyan intervention has taken place, material aid with arms and ammunition can change the course of events." Now FAN, he stated, receives no external aid--"neither from Cairo, nor from Israel nor from elsewhere. We are alone."

Hissene Habre is pleased that the Americans are "concerned" about the Chad conflict. "However, I can see nothing concrete coming," he complains, while asserting that his men constitute the only African army which is resisting Libyan interference "since France is no longer carrying out its task." The young Chad fighters, who are ill-equipped and have supply difficulties and who "will fight to the last man," are fighting for Niger, Cameroon and the CAR. "It is all of Africa that we are protecting."

NIGERIASHAGARI, LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI DISCUSS CHAD CRISIS

AB092154 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Libyan foreign minister, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, has praised Nigeria for its dynamic role in African affairs and expressed the hope that this would continue.

The Libyan foreign minister, who is currently on a tour of four African countries, said that he was in Lagos to deliver a special message from the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, to President Shehu Shagari. Dr at-Turayki stated that--apart from being members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, and the nonaligned movement--Nigeria and Libya had enjoyed wonderful cooperation in various areas.

Speaking on African issues, he said the decision of a few African countries to sever diplomatic relations with Libya is the handiwork of some foreign powers. He added that these powers had the policy of ensuring that African countries were at loggerheads with one another so that they could plunder the continent's resources.

The minister denied allegations of Libya's involvement in the Chadian conflict, saying that Libyans who had been found in Chad were technicians and medical personnel who went there under a special arrangement with that country. Dr at-Turayki gave the assurance that his country would not do anything that could reduce the chances of peace in Chad.

Nigerian 'Concern'

AB100601 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Nigeria has expressed concern over possible escalation in the crisis in Chad as a result of continued Libyan military intervention in the civil war. President Shehu Shagari made the remark in Lagos today while discussing with the Libyan foreign minister, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki. [sentence as heard] He said the Libyan's [word indistinct] action in Chad could provoke involvement in the conflict. President Shehu Shagari said that the solution to the Chadian conflict could be found by peaceful means and not by a Libyan military buildup in that country.

The Libyan foreign minister had told the president that he was in Nigeria to explore avenues for cooperation in finding a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict.

UPPER VOLTALABOR LEADER SETS CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION

AB051747 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 Dec (AFP)--A top labor leader in Upper Volta today declared that the country's trade unions were not prepared to ask workers to make sacrifices until ill-gotten gains by members of the ousted regime were revealed.

Ousmane Toure, secretary general of the General Voltan Union Confederation, the CSV, was speaking in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE following the military coup d'etat on November 25 which toppled the regime of President Sangoule Lamizana. The coup followed a protracted strike by teachers which was backed by the CSV.

On possible cooperation by his organization with the new ruling Military Committee for National Recovery, Mr Toure said that he thought that the committee, as it was currently meeting with all parties, should first meet the union confederations for a joint platform of action. Our first condition above all else is a detailed verification of the ill-gotten fortunes of the former rulers and the management of public property before we ask workers to make sacrifices, he said.